

THE TIMES Tomorrow

The quiet Briton Part II of *The Times* tribute to Graham Greene

Box office hit Terence Stamp comes of age at 46



Irish question Suspicions of a police cover-up over Armagh shootings ricochet through the province

Home birdie? Nick Faldo at Sunningdale may play in Britain more often now that the money is right

Portfolio

Three winners shared yesterday's Times Portfolio prize - one of them a nine-year-old girl, the youngest winner so far. Miss Jane Ridley (aged nine), from Norwich, Ms Marilyn Stock, from Combe Martin, North Devon, and Miss Linda Boyd, of Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent, each receive £666.66p. Report and photograph, page 3. Portfolio list, page 18; how to play, information service, back page

Transvaal bombs cut electricity

Unrest continued in the black townships of South Africa as a series of explosions deprived north-west Transvaal of electricity. A lamp post was blown over in the Rand Supreme Court building in Johannesburg. *Continued on page 18*

Tonypandy ill

Lord Tonypandy, aged 75, formerly Mr George Thomas, who was Speaker of the Commons, is being treated for throat cancer it was disclosed yesterday.

Invitation denied

Miss Nicholas Laitner, with whose rape a man is charged, as well as with the murder of three members of her family, denied at his trial that she has invited him to her house. *Page 3*

Maxwell stake

Mr Robert Maxwell, owner of Mirror Group Newspapers, spent £9m to boost his stake in Fleet Holdings, publishers of the Express group, to 15.34 per cent. *Kenneth Fleet, page 15*

Talks deadlock

The Government has virtually abandoned all hope of an early resumption of Anglo-Argentine negotiations. *Page 7*

Yacht rescue

Eight women in a transatlantic yacht were rescued off Land's End by a passing ship yesterday when their Canadian vessel sank after a fire.

Stratford plan

The Royal Shakespeare Company wants to build a 430-seat theatre within the shell of the Conference Hall at Stratford-on-Avon. *Page 14*

Leader page 13

Letters: On Far East trade, from Mr W M Cliffe; gannet cult, from Mr P J Barlow; handwriting, from Mr R F Purves. Leading articles: Canada; TUC; Gadafi.

Features, pages 10, 12

An independent political culture, by David Howell; The German dream, by David Howell; Peace gets a chance in Colombia; Tribute to Graham Greene. Books, page 11. James Fenton, Gay Firth, Nigel Andrew, and Bryan Appleyard review the novels of the week; Sir William Jackson on Ronald Lewis's last book; Basil Boothroyd on nostalgia. Obituaries, page 14. Mr Adam Malik, The Right Rev Francis Moncreiff. Classified, pages 23-27. La crème de la crème; appointments.

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Miners resubmit conditions for talks resumption

Miners' leaders agreed to attend peace talks provisionally arranged for Sunday but only if the coal board accepted union terms, including retention of loss-making pits.

The TUC signalled its willingness to end a six-month boycott of tripartite discussions with the Government and employers' leaders within Neddy.

Next week's threatened disruption on the railways seems certain to be called off after British Rail gave union leaders assurances about the industry's future.

The transport union attempted to step up the national dock strike by calling on all its members in the docks to withdraw their labour.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Miners' leaders agreed last night to go to fresh peace talks aimed at settling the six-month-old pit strike - but only on their own terms.

The National Union of Mineworkers has resubmitted its three-pronged demand for the retention of loss-making collieries as a basis for reopening negotiations with the National Coal Board, provisionally fixed for Sunday night.

A venue for the talks has been arranged in Scotland, but it was not clear last night whether the coal board would accept the terms laid down by the miners for the restart of the peace process.

An exchange of letters yesterday prepared the way for a resumption of negotiations. The coal board sent a hand-delivered message to Mr Peter Heathfield, the union's general secretary, at his hotel in Brighton, proposing the new round of peace talks.

The letter, signed by Mr Kevin Hunt, deputy industrial relations director, said: "Following the chairman's most recent offer I confirm that we will be at a mutually agreed location at 7 pm on Sunday, September 9."

"If the time or date would be inconvenient, the NUM, we will agree a mutually convenient arrangement."

"I hope you will attend so that the problem on which our talks broke down in July can be solved, and that the closure of uneconomic pits can be dealt with in accordance with the principles of the various reports on the Plan for Coal."

"I hope also that you will constructively discuss the manner in which the huge investment that we are willing to make in the industry can be applied and operated so as to create a successful and prosperous industry benefiting all miners, their families, and the nation."

"I expect to see you on Sunday, or at an early date that is mutually convenient."

The coal board's insistence in its letter on talking about "uneconomic" pits indicates that there has been no change in the approach of the coalboard, and the reply, teleaxed back by union leaders, discloses that they have not shifted their ground either, and the prospect for a swift settlement emerging from the discussions is accordingly not thought to be good.

In his response to the board, Mr Heathfield said: "I am in receipt of your letter dated September 5, reiterating Mr MacGregor's offer to reopen negotiations with the NUM on Sunday at a mutually agreed location."

"I hope the board will attend this meeting so that the matter on which you broke off negotiations in July can be resolved, and that you will now drop your demands for the closure of so-called uneconomic pits which started off the dispute, and which is of course in violation of Plan for Coal."

"We hope therefore that when the two sides meet the coal board will be able to confirm its verbal undertaking to:

1. Withdraw the pit closure programme announced on March 6.
2. Keep open the five pits - Polmaise (Scotland), Herrington (Durham), Cortonwood and Bulcliffe Wood (Yorkshire), and Snowden (Kent), currently under closure threat.
3. Reach agreement with the NUM regarding the exhaustion of colliery reserves on the basis of Plan for Coal.

"As indicated previously, we want to see an expanding and developing industry in line with the Plan for Coal, and in the interests of British miners, their families, and the entire nation. We await your reply."

The coal board is considering the letter.

● The Prime Minister will interrupt his visit to Scotland for a special meeting tomorrow of the Cabinet committee on the pits and docks dispute.

Coal production, page 2

Deal likely to avert rail chaos

By Our Labour Correspondent

Next week's threatened rail disruption looks certain to be averted after day-long talks yesterday in which British Rail gave union leaders assurances about the industry's future and offered an appeals procedure for resolving closure problems.

The two main unions had called a work-to-rule protest against job cuts and reductions in some services. They were also opposed to further changes to passenger timetables that involved a reduction in services.

Last night both sides agreed that the talks had been "positive". On Friday, the executives of the National Union of Railwaymen and the train drivers' union, ASLEF, meet to decide whether they think they have won enough concessions from BR to warrant calling off the action.

BR refused to alter its target of losing 10,000 jobs over the next five years, but Mr Jimmy Knapp, the NUR general secretary, said he now believed the unions were reversing the trend of the last five or six years of cuts in services and employment.

Mr David Bassett, chairman of the TUC economic committee, said that there were "clear, but marginal" advantages to participating in Neddy and added: "We need a very substantial campaign to expose our policies. We can make what we do at the NEDC the centre of our policies."

Until the boycott, the TUC



Dawn of Discovery: The space shuttle Discovery making a dawn landing in California yesterday after an almost flawless maiden flight (Report, page 6)

Scotland Yard advises police against Freemasonry

By Stewart Teader Crime Correspondent

Scotland Yard is advising its 27,000 police officers today not to join or remain a member of the Freemasons because they risk raising doubts about their impartiality.

The guidance is included in a new handbook for police professional behaviour in London to be published shortly and the advice against membership of the Freemasons could be extended across the entire police service.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that the handbook will be circulated to all police forces when it is ready.

It may well cause the police considerable embarrassment. Mr Albert Laughton, deputy commissioner of the Metropolitan Police and author of the handbook, said some senior officers at the Yard and a number of chief constables are Freemasons.

Mr Laughton, consulted both officers who are Freemasons and those who are critical in his research. The advice against Freemasonry is being issued through *The Job*, the London police internal newspaper.

At the end of a lengthy article pointing out the problems of Freemasonry for a policeman, Mr Laughton wrote: "The officer, if a prescient man, will probably consider it wise to forgo the prospect of pleasure and social advantage in Freemasonry so as to enjoy the unreserved regard of all those around him."

While pointing out that membership was a matter of individual judgment - there is no question of any disciplinary action or yard prescription actively forbidding Freemasonry - Mr Laughton noted that a policeman faced reconciling his oath of impartiality as a constable with the oath of obligation to the Freemasons.

Mr Laughton gave a warning in his article of the marked exclusivity of the institution and the mystery which surrounds the method by which a person is judged by Freemasons to be suitable for membership of a lodge.

"Then there is the oddness of the initiation ceremony itself with its strange rites which smack of immaturity, being reminiscent of the secret societies of boyhood. Finally and most importantly there is the Freemason's obligation solemnly sworn never to reveal the secrets of the craft."

He hoped the advice would lead to a decrease in the number of Freemasons.



Winning smiles: Mr Mulroney and his wife, Mila, celebrate victory in their home town of Baie Comeau, Quebec

18 patients die in food epidemic

By Nicholas Timmins

Eighteen patients have died and 387 patients and staff have become ill after one of the biggest outbreaks of poisoning at a hospital in over a decade.

The outbreak, at Stanley Royd psychiatric hospital, Wakefield, was said yesterday to be on the wane, with only 46 patients including two new cases still suffering symptoms associated with salmonella organisms.

Since the outbreak began on last week's August bank holiday, 339 patients and 48 staff at the 900-bed hospital have been taken ill.

Environmental health officers from Wakefield Metropolitan District Council have been called in to help control the outbreak and the Public Health Laboratory Service has tested food samples from the hospital. Salmonella organisms have been isolated but the hospital has been unable to pinpoint the source.

Inquests on 15 of the patients, eight women aged between 69 and 88 and seven men aged between 54 and 73, have been opened and adjourned for two weeks for further investigations.

Sir Jack Smart, chairman of Wakefield Health Authority, said yesterday that all the deaths were not necessarily a direct result of food poisoning.

Of the patients in the hospital, 500 are aged 65 and over and nearly 300 over 75.

Mr Alan Pritchard, district administrator, said the bulk of the patients affected had been elderly.

Salmonella outbreaks usually result from contaminated meat or poultry improperly cooked, or handled in unhygienic conditions. Once an outbreak begins it can spread rapidly in confined areas such as hospitals.

While the number of cases of salmonella food poisoning has generally been rising slightly in recent years, outbreaks in hospitals have declined from about 44 a year in the mid-1970s to 26 in 1982.

Although infection is rarely fatal in the young, old people can die from the large loss of fluids which may accompany a severe attack.

Wakefield Health Authority said yesterday that four patients had been transferred to Searcroft Hospital, Leeds, where two died on Tuesday.

Pound falls to new low of \$1.28

The pound fell to a new low just above \$1.28 yesterday as the dollar raced ahead on the foreign exchange markets. It closed just off the bottom, down 1 cent at \$1.2815, but was steadier against other leading currencies which also suffered against the dollar. The pound's trade-weighted value was down 0.1 at 77.7.

Britain's industrial troubles have contributed to sterling's slippage, but foreign exchange dealers put most of the blame on the dollar's rise. However, nervousness about the exchange rate led to some firming in money market interest rates yesterday and hopes of another cut in interest rates have receded.

There is also some concern that if the industrial troubles worsen this could precipitate higher interest rates.

The dollar, which is benefiting from firm American interest rates, closed in London yesterday up 2.55 pence at DM 2.9550. *Kenneth Fleet, page 15*

Soviet leader appears in public

From Richard Owen Moscow

President Chernenko, widely believed to be seriously ill after a mysterious seven-week absence, yesterday reappeared at a Kremlin ceremony honouring Miss Svetlana Savitskaya and two other cosmonauts.

He seemed under strain however and badly short of breath, walking stiffly into the room and barely smiling, despite his description of the occasion as "joyous" and the upbeat style of his speech.

Soviet television showed Mr Chernenko, who will be 73 this month, putting on his spectacles and standing to read a prepared text. He handed cases containing the Order of Lenin to Miss Savitskaya, Colonel Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Mr Igor Volk, the crew of Soyuz T12, which docked with the space station Salyut 7 in July.

The Soviet leader appeared infirm and ill at ease compared with Miss Savitskaya, who made a fluent speech of thanks in reply, speaking extempore.

The uncertain health of the aging Soviet leadership was underlined yesterday by the death in East Germany of Mr Leonid Kostandov, the Deputy Prime Minister, who suffered a heart attack at the age of 69. Mr Chernenko suffers from heart and lung ailments.

In his speech Mr Chernenko described the cosmonauts' work as "spectacular" and wished them sound health. He used the occasion to make an appeal to the United States over the "Star Wars" talks.

He appealed to the United States to show "political foresight" and assess the Soviet Union's Star Wars proposal for talks in Vienna on space weapons "at its true worth". He emphasized that an agreement on space weapons would "infuse Soviet-American relations with elements of mutual trust they need so badly".

The Soviet leader adopted a confident and folksy tone during the ceremony, noting that the triumph of the "fine crew of Soyuz T12" was shared by the cosmonauts still on board Salyut 7, who are almost certain to set a new endurance record this week.

Referring to Miss Savitskaya as "Svetlana", he praised her achievement in becoming the world's first woman space walker and said space walks had become like "regular strolls" for the Salyut crew.

With his eyes on the stars rather than earthly mysteries of politics and health, Mr Chernenko said that since Mr Yuri Gagarin's legendary flight 23 years ago the Soviet space programme had been a blend of daring scientific thinking and cosmonauts' courage. "We have wide-spread plans for the future," he remarked, underlining the need for peace in space. *Photograph, page 6*

The Waterloo Museum presents

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO CHESS SET

Richly detailed portrait sculptures honouring the heroes of history's greatest battle - in solid pewter, solid brass and fine enamels.

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The chess pieces portray many different figures - generals and marshals, and in the case of the pawns, different fighting men from the crack units that covered themselves in glory on the battlefield.

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Freeze on benefits for private lodgers

By Nicholas Timmins
Social Services Correspondent

The Government has imposed a six-month freeze on the amounts of supplementary benefit it will pay to people in private and voluntary residential and nursing homes and for board and lodging because of huge increases in the amounts paid to the owners of such accommodation.

Tougher registration measures for residential homes are also to be introduced, with the maximum fine for operating an unregistered home rising from £500 to £2,000 and whose registration is cancelled.

Registration fees are to rise to £100 for homes for and £75 for managers with an annual fee of £10 a place paid to local authorities, who will be obliged to inspect homes at least once a year.

The moves were announced yesterday by Mr Rhodes Boyson, Minister for Social Security, in a statement tantamount to accepting that the Government made a serious mistake last November when it changed the rules for meeting accommodation charges from supplementary benefit.

Over the past year or so, the costs of board and lodging allowances had risen steeply, said. In the year to last December, the costs for people in residential and nursing homes rose from £39m to £102m while the numbers provided for rose by only two-thirds.

The numbers in ordinary board and lodging rose by about half, but total spending went up from £166m to £270m. Mr Boyson said: "The Government is committed to controlling expenditure, and increases on this scale cannot be allowed to continue."

As an interim measure, the present limits are to be frozen until the spring, and the ceilings on the level of charges to be paid will in future be decided centrally by ministers rather than by local officers. Proposals on how to do that will be put forward in the autumn.

Although the figures released by the Department of Health and Social Security yesterday go up only to last December, social services departments believe that there has since been a further steep increase in charges for accommodation.

Under changes introduced last November, local officers set ceilings on what they could pay home owners based on average in the local area.

Figures released by the department yesterday show that the average payment for people in residential homes last year was £75.23, but evidence which the department gave the House of Commons Social Services Committee in June showed the average local limit was £116 for residential homes and £149 for nursing homes.

US double-deck bus order may be worth £350m

Leyland Bus announced yesterday that it is set to export double-deck buses to the United States in a deal that could be worth up to £350m.

The company is hoping to complete negotiations with the Gill Corporation of Hayward, California, later this year to market jointly the Leyland Olympian in American cities.

The firm said it estimated up to 10 per cent of the 30,000 single-deck buses in America could be replaced by double-deck buses with operators making substantial savings.

The Olympians, which cost about £70,000 in Britain, are built at Leyland's Worthington plant in Cumbria. The company is the world's largest manufacturer of double-deck buses.

The first Olympian bus is being shipped to the US and will make its first appearance at the International Public Transit Exhibition in Washington DC between October 1 and 3.

'Belgrano' aide resigns

The private secretary to the minister at the centre of the General Belgrano "cover-up" allegations is resigning from the Civil Service (Our Political Correspondent writes).

But Mr Philip Francis, secretary to Mr John Stanley, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said last night: "There is nothing sinister in this: it's just the timing that's unfortunate."

Union to recruit flying pickets to save national dock strike

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Dockers' leaders called yesterday for what may be a last-ditch attempt to make their national strike effective. Other Transport and General Workers Union members particularly lorry drivers, will be urged to give "physical" support to their waterfront colleagues.

"Flying pickets" are to be organized nationally to beef up the industrial action which has brought out about 7,600 of the 13,500 registered workforce.

The national directive could mean that union resources will concentrate on Grimsby, where fish is being landed by non-union labour and Hunterston, where coal ships for Ravenscraig steel are being berthed without dockers.

Other registered ports which have accepted vessels diverted from strike bound docks could also see a substantial increase in picketing.

But in a BBC interview Mr John Connolly, national docks officer, said that it remained to be seen what the response would be.

Amid signs of grassroots dissension, the 22-strong national dock committee refused yesterday to countenance a fresh meeting of docks delegates, the only body able to call off the stoppage. Instead, it reaffirmed the union's policy of opposing breaches in the national dock labour scheme with industrial action. There was no enthusiasm for a climb down in a week when the TUC's congress made militant noises over the miners' strike.

About 60 more port workers joined the stoppage yesterday, at Fleetwood, Lancashire, and the Manchester Ship Canal wharves. But at Southampton, 50 out of 1,100 employees signed a petition calling for a

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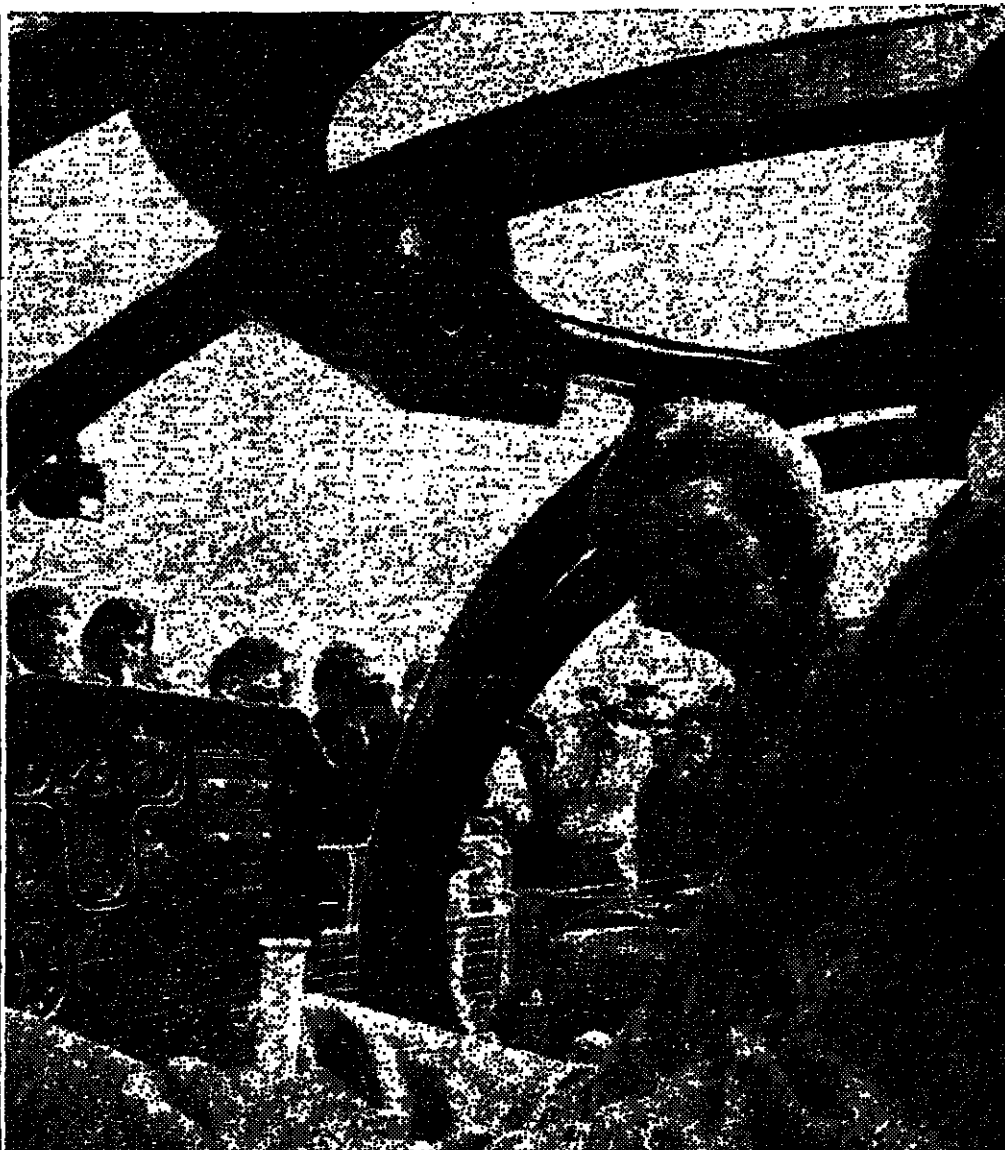
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Mrs Thatcher in the new Optica observation aircraft (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

PM gives Soviet planes a miss

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Prime Minister carefully avoided snubbing the large Soviet presence at the Farnborough Air Show yesterday, but Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, was less diplomatic.

Commenting on Soviet hopes of making aerospace technology transfer deals with Britain, Mr Heseltine said: "It is very difficult to see how you can have technological cooperation with a nation which just poses the major threat that we face."

"Obviously, in an ideal world, we would like to get a much better relationship with the Soviet Union, but until that we can be in any way dependent on them for the defence equipment upon which we rely."

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who spent about five hours touring the show and watching the air display with her husband, was driven slowly past a Soviet Mi-26 helicopter, the largest in the world. But she did not stop.

She said she was pleased with the excellent work of British Aerospace companies. She made clear she had not ignored the Russians who are exhibiting at Farnborough for the first time, but wanted to devote her visit to the British contingent.

Mrs Thatcher was accompanied by Sir Raymond Lygo, president of the Society of British Aerospace Companies, and managing director of British Aerospace, among the aircraft she visited were the Firecracker, the only British-designed competitor in the race to win the

order for the next RAF trainer.

Mr Thatcher also looked at the BAe 146 jet, a new version of which was announced this week, and the Belfast-made Short's aircraft. She met M. Jacques Mitterrand, head of the French Aerospace company, and Senator Barrie Goldwater, by his entourage to be representing the United States President.

The Society of British Aerospace Companies said earlier that it had no plans to change arrangements for visitors after Tuesday's crash of a de Havilland Buffalo at the show. The aircraft was badly damaged and debris damaged the public side of the safety fence. Several other aircraft and a car were also damaged. The crew were unhurt.

Airlines' spirits 'are flying petrol bombs'

Britain's sole manufacturer of aircraft fire detection systems called for a world ban yesterday on the carriage of duty-free alcohol in airlines.

Mr Nigel Randall, director of aerospace systems for Gravier, a company based in Slough, said that with spirits carried daily in aircraft "we are flying around with a petrol bomb".

Gravier's products are fitted to thousands of aircraft, including half of all 747 Jumbo jets. Mr Randall added: "A Jumbo jet can carry anything from 20 to 50 gallons of spirits and in the event of a crash this is almost certain to catch fire."

BA offers to share 12 routes with airline

A plan to resolve the deadlock over route-sharing with British Caledonian has been put to British Airways by the Government. Its chief executive, Mr Colin Marshall, disclosed yesterday.

He also announced a record operating profit of £81m in the first quarter of the year, 15.5 per cent up on 1983, and encouraging trends for the remainder of the year.

The British Airways plan involves direct competition between the two airlines on 12 unnamed routes to Europe, the Middle East and North America. This according to British Airways, would add £75m or 20 per cent to British

Caledonia's turnover, with an extra £7.5m profit for an outlay of some £50m by the independent airline.

But BA would want to retain a 70-80 per cent traffic share on the routes at least initially, Mr Marshall added, because that would be "equitable", would avoid union trouble at the state airline and would not delay privatization early next year.

Mr Marshall said the new plan represented a "genuine attempt by us to find a solution to the impasse that has developed."

The BA statement "says nothing new", British Caledonian statement said yesterday.

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Deal likely over civil service pay

By Our Labour Reporter

Union leaders representing 520,000 civil servants met Mr Tom King, the Employment Secretary last night, amid growing signs that they were prepared to accept the government's 4.55 per cent pay offer.

Trade union leaders were to have pressed Mr King to go to arbitration, but there has been little enthusiasm among civil servants for more delays in implementing the offer.

Union leaders were also told last night that Mr King would continue to refuse to take the pay dispute to arbitration.

The Civil Service executive of the largest union, the Civil and Public Services Association, has voted 9-1 in favour of acceptance and the others are expected to fall into line.

Seven rescued

Seven fishermen were rescued in the North Sea yesterday when their 80-ft Peterhead boat, Fertile, sank soon after colliding with another fishing boat.

She said: "I can hear about 40 per cent of what you can hear. Speech will become more distinct as time goes on. Part of my body has been disused for so long it is like when an arm or a leg goes numb and the sensation of feeling comes flooding back."

"It will make a very large psychological difference to my life. It stops the feeling of isolation. I can hear traffic coming and when I have children I will be able to hear them."

The operation has put an end to the background noise called tinny. "It was a dreadful shadow noise day and night of engines revving and dogs barking. It used to annoy me terribly."

She emphasized that she is still partly deaf and needs to lip read, but she expects to be able to play a full part in study discussions next term and to get more from her lectures.

Hidden in her subconscious were memories of sounds. When doctors played notes to her she sang them back in perfect pitch and noises she has not heard for many years are strangely familiar.

Miss Rees is still waiting for the final piece of equipment to be fitted to the complicated network of wires and electronics and until then she will find it difficult to listen to music.

Patient will be charged with PC's murder

Essex police want to charge a hospital patient with the murder of a policeman after they have turned his ward into a courtroom.

Magistrates will put a notice in the local press for 72 hours declaring that the Jefferson Ward at Essex County Hospital, Colchester, can be used as a court.

Panic grain sales 'could push prices even lower'

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

With grain prices at their lowest for two years, the National Farmers' Union yesterday warned growers not to risk depressing the market still further by panic selling.

In anticipation of a record harvest in Britain, the rest of Europe and north America, the average price for feed wheat fell last week to £99.70 and for feed barley to £99.30 a tonne. It is the first time since 1982 that either has dropped below £100 a tonne.

Mr Rowan Cherrington, chairman of the union's cereals committee, reminded farmers that they had the option to sell into intervention storage, provided their grain met the required standards.

Even allowing for delivery costs and payment delays, the intervention price of £113.05, rising to £114.64 this month, suggested that the market should improve in the coming months, he said.

The Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce said yesterday that neither the size of the harvest nor the possible effect on exports of a continuation of the dock strike was at present causing concern.

By the end of last month, just over 1/2m tonnes of grain had been offered for intervention purchase. The normal pattern would be for stocks to build up between now and the end of the year, at the beginning of this year the board held some 1.8m tonnes in store.

Murder charge

A youth aged 15 was remanded in custody yesterday when he appeared before Newbury Juvenile Court, charged with the murder of Michael Collins, aged eight, from Speen, near Newbury, Berkshire. An application for bail was refused.

The miners' strike

Low coal production matched by demand

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

Coal production and coal consumption both fell to their lowest monthly level for years in July, as a result of the miners' strike, according to Department of Energy statistics published yesterday.

The effects of the strike, coupled with the seasonally low level of energy demand in mid-summer, pushed coal consumption down to 4.2 million tonnes, three million tonnes less than in July last year. Production was 2.7 million tonnes, against 7.6 million tonnes the previous July.

Coal consumption in the three months May to July was 41.2 per cent less than in the corresponding period last year, underlining the extent of the electricity industry's attempts to conserve coal stocks by switching to oil-fired generation in power stations wherever possible.

Overall energy demand is 3.6 per cent less than during last year, but Whitehall officials say that reflects more efficient use of energy rather than any effect of the coal dispute.

Pit damage 'threatens coalfield'

By Staff Reporters

Striking South Wales miners have been warned that the entire coalfield - the biggest lossmaker in Britain - is under threat as coalfields and mines deteriorate through lack of maintenance.

Four faces in four pits are unlikely ever to be worked again and others will be lost as roadways are severely damaged, roofs crushed and floors lifted. Expensive colliery equipment and roof supports have been trapped and condemned as threatening the specialized underground electrical switchgear and transport systems.

The warning is given in a special South Wales issue of the National Coal newspaper, *Coal News*, which states that at the beginning of the dispute 18 pits out of 28 voted against the strike.

"Since that time the men who voted to work have had to remain a silent majority suffering great hardship without the hope of a proper ballot." As a result, it says, each miner in South Wales has lost an average of £3,300 in wages.

Twelve striking miners from north Derbyshire were remanded in custody yesterday after appearing in court in Chesterfield on charges of riotous assembly and unlawful assembly in connection with an alleged attack on working miners in the county last week.

Another man was charged with unlawful assembly. The men were remanded until tomorrow. Mr John Calvert, for the prosecution, said that the men had planned the attack at a strike centre at Clay Cross and had gone into Chesterfield to carry it out. Reporting restrictions were lifted.

A maintenance worker at the Bettisshanger colliery, Kent, was attacked and injured by striking miners when he emerged from the pit entrance yesterday to talk to pickets. He was taken to hospital and later released.

But Mr Steel said that any efforts to bring an agreement could hardly be helped by a comment by the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, that no pit should be closed until all coal which could be worked safely had been mined, no matter what the cost.

That would not do, said Mr Steel. "The tragedy of Britain's mining industry is that there are new, rich coal seams which could be worked more safely and more profitably than many current pits."

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$29, Belgium 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612,

Survivor of knifed family denies inviting accused into her house

Miss Nichola Laitner, the sole survivor of a wedding day orgy of violence which wiped out three members of her family, came face to face yesterday with the man accused of the killings and of raping her at knifepoint.

She sat in the witness box in Durham Crown Court, just 15 ft from the dock where Arthur Hutchinson, aged 43, was handcuffed between two prison officers.

Mr Hutchinson, of Kelso Grove, Hardlepool, Cleveland, is accused of murdering a Sheffield solicitor, Mr Basil Laitner, his wife Avril, a doctor, and their son Richard, aged 23, at their home in Dore, Sheffield, after a wedding reception for their elder daughter, Suzanne, on October 23 last year.

He is also charged with unlawful sexual intercourse with Miss Nichola Laitner, aged 18, and with aggravated burglary. He denies all the charges.

Mr James Stewart, QC, defending Mr Hutchinson, asked Miss Laitner yesterday why she had stayed at home and not joined her family at a dinner at her uncle's home after the wedding reception. They were killed after they returned home from dinner.

Miss Laitner denied a suggestion from Mr Stewart that she had met Mr Hutchinson in a Sheffield city centre public house on the Friday before the wedding and invited him back to the house after the reception and that was why she had not attended the dinner.

"That's stupid," she replied. Mr Stewart suggested that she had met Mr Hutchinson casually as he was buying a drink. "He said to me, 'Is there a shortage of men in Sheffield or are they all just pools?'" Mr Stewart said.

"No," Miss Laitner replied. Council suggested that the conversation had continued with her telling Mr Hutchinson that it was her sister's wedding that weekend and there was to be a hen party where there would be plenty of women. Again, she denied the suggestion.

Then, Mr Stewart said, she asked him where he was going. "He said he was going to the pub," she replied that he was in lodgings there.

From Peter Davenport, Durham

while working in Barnsley. He told her the address and she told him she knew where it was.

The man told her that his name was Pat O'Reardon. "You asked him if he wanted to come out to the house," Mr Stewart said. Miss Laitner retorted: "No."

He said that Mr Hutchinson allegedly replied: "Aren't I a little out of your age group?" Miss Laitner told Mr Stewart: "It's a load of rubbish."

He continued: "I suggest you gave him instructions on how to get to the house before you left the pub." Miss Laitner: "None of that is true."

She also denied that she had left the patio door to the house unattended or that she had told him that she would arrange for a bottle of champagne from the reception to be left in the kitchen.

Mr Stewart said that Mr Hutchinson, allegedly, asked, when he entered the house, why there was no furniture in the lounge. She had explained that it had been removed for the reception and suggested they go to her bedroom to listen to some tapes. Miss Laitner denied that.

Mr Stewart: "I suggest that you went to your bedroom and he followed you and you put on some music." Miss Laitner: "No."

Mr Stewart: "The two of you danced together." Miss Laitner: "No."

Mr Stewart: "You kissed." Miss Laitner: "No."

Mr Stewart: "You petted." Miss Laitner: "No."

Mr Stewart: "You stripped off." Miss Laitner: "No."



Miss Nichola Laitner yesterday

Mr Stewart: "You got on the bed and sexual intercourse took place." Miss Laitner: "No."

Mr Stewart suggested that afterwards she took from a drawer a folded packet from which she took white powder which she then snuffed.

She again rejected the suggestion. She also rejected Mr Stewart's suggestion that she and Mr Hutchinson had then had sex a second time with her consent.

She denied that a conversation took place in which she might have indicated signs of affection towards Mr Hutchinson.

"I only spoke to him just to stop him wanting to kill me", she said.

Miss Laitner also rejected counsel's suggestion that she had arranged to meet Mr Hutchinson the following Wednesday outside Sheffield library.

She said that while they were having intercourse Mr Hutchinson told her to close her eyes. She agreed that there was no covering on his face.

As a result she was able to give an excellent and detailed description of him to a police officer. She recognized photographs of him shown to her subsequently and also recognized his voice when a tape of a man speaking was broadcast on Radio Sheffield.

The jury of six men and six women have been told by Mr Robin Stewart, QC, for the prosecution, that Mr Hutchinson knifed the three Laitners to death before repeatedly raping Miss Laitner.

Earlier yesterday she told the court that before her family returned from dinner, and after making three or four telephone calls to friends, she undressed and went to bed.

"The next thing I was aware of was my mother screaming."

Then she heard scuffling noises in her darkened room which she thought might have been her father coming to say goodnight after arriving home. But the person said nothing and left after 30 seconds.

The next thing she heard, she told the court, was the "shouting, shrieking, wailing and screaming" of her father followed by "a massive scream and choking". The case continues.



Youngest Times Portfolio winner: Jane Ridley, aged nine, was thrilled yesterday when she heard she was a winner in *The Times* Portfolio competition. She will share the £2,000 prize with two other winners.

Jane, the youngest winner, her brother Joseph, aged 13, and their mother, Ann, each have a card and have been taking part for two months.

Her father, Rex, a Norwich shopkeeper, said they would let her spend some of the money and invest the rest. Jane pictured with her pet kitten at her home in Upper Tarburgh, Norfolk.

Lecturer is to study effects of jogging

By David Cross

A research lecturer at Aberdeen University has secured a £357,000 grant for a three-year study into how jogging and running marathons affect people's fitness and health.

Dr Ronald Maughan, who works at the Institute of Environmental and Offshore Medicine, said that, despite the enormous popular interest in such pursuits, relatively little attention had been devoted to the implications of participation in regular physical exercise on the short and long-term health of formerly sedentary people.

"Only if it can be clearly established that the advantages of regular physical exercise outweigh the possible risks and disadvantages can the promotion of exercise be justified to those who find it inherently distasteful," he said. "This then leads to the question of how much exercise, how often, and at what intensity."

Among the various points which Dr Maughan will investigate are:

● The physiological effects and medical problems associated with training and participation in marathon events.

● The psychological and sociological factors which motivate formerly sedentary people to embark on a strenuous endurance training programme.

● The reasons for muscle soreness and ways of minimizing or preventing it.

The grant is being funded by the Health Promotion Research Trust.

Jackanory to feature Prince as storyteller

By Kenneth Cosling

"Not all that long ago, when children were even smaller and people had especially hairy knees, there lived an old man of Lochnagar..."

With these words, Prince of Wales opened his now celebrated children's story, *"The Old Man of Lochnagar"*, written when he was 21. That introduction will mark the Prince's debut in the television series *Jackanory* as part of the BBC's autumn schedules.

He is one of four guest readers - all of them people who have written their own children's stories - the others are Sir Harry Secombe, the ex-Goon so much admired by the Prince, Pam Ayres, and Michael Palin.

Each reads in the story's own setting, and in the Prince's case, that means Balmoral.

The 15-minute stories have already been recorded and according to *Jackanory* producer, Angela Beeching, the Prince's came off very well and was completed in one take. On the question of a fee the BBC maintained a discreet silence.

Nor would it confirm that the Prince of Wales makes his appearance on September 26, even though the date figured in a BBC press release.

Although the Prince lends a royal touch to the autumn children's schedule the real "blockbuster" which cost £1m of a budget of £15m, is a six-part adaptation of John Massfield's classic, *Box of Delights*, starring Robert Stephens, Patrick Troughton, and James Groom, and introducing Devin Stelfox, aged 13, of Eastbourne, as the hero.

Former favourites return: *Grange Hill*, *Reckless*, *John Craven's News Round*, and *Crackerjack*. Blue Peter will become the first children's programme to appear with regular subtitles for deaf viewers, helped by more than £20,000 from the National Deaf Children's Society.

Announcing several new programmes, including a four-night-a-week quiz called *Beat the Teachers*, Mr Edward Barnes, head of children's programmes, denied claims that the BBC had lost ground to ITV.

Girls' career help urged

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

Schools should help girls to avoid the sex trap, in which they fail to qualify for careers outside the home, a Social Democratic Party policy document published yesterday says.

Girls tend to pass more O levels than boys, the paper says, yet fewer go on to take A levels. But the person said nothing and left after 30 seconds.

The next thing she heard, she told the court, was the "shouting, shrieking, wailing and screaming" of her father followed by "a massive scream and choking". The case continues.

For countless reasons, steeped in tradition and hard to change, young girls at school still appear to assume that their careers and their work will be of relatively little importance," it adds.

"The exams they take tend not to qualify them for higher paid jobs, apprenticeships, or training for occupations with good career prospects."

"The divorce rate means that one in three of them will find themselves unsupported by a husband; 50 per cent of divorced women go straight on to social security."

"Too many wake up at about 30 and realize too late what opportunities they have missed and find nothing at all ahead of them."

Injunction move on relics

By Alan Hamilton

Legal moves may be made next week to prevent the reputed relics of Edward the Martyr being given to the Russian Orthodox Church, which hopes to enshrine them in a converted mortuary near Woking, Surrey.

Solicitors acting for Colonel Geoffrey Claridge will take counsel's opinion today on the possibility of obtaining an injunction to prevent the bones being handed over by Colonel Claridge's brother, Mr John Claridge.

The bones, which have been in a bank vault for 14 years, were found in Shaftesbury Abbey, Dorset, by Mr Claridge, aged 79, in 1932, when the Claridge family owned the abbey.

Mr Claridge, who now lives in Malta, promised them to the Russian Orthodox Church two years ago, and they have been in the bank while the shrine and a wooden casket have been prepared.

Colonel Claridge, aged 81, of Abergele, North Wales, says that he jointly owns the relics and wants them to be reburied in the abbey.

Microphone alarm is launched

By Michael Baily

A "softly softly" burglar alarm that alerts the police without warning the burglar is expected to prove an important defence against the rising incidence of burglaries.

Instead of an alarm bell that often alerts the burglar and no one else, the device uses concealed microphones that pick up the slightest noise throughout a protected building. Related to 24-hour control.

Relayed to the police to be on their way within minutes without letting the burglar know that he has been detected.

The system, used successfully in the United States, goes into operation in Manchester today, run by a partnership of the US Sonitrol Corporation, and Pickfords Removals.

A £1m control room in Trafford Park will cover contracted factories, homes, warehouses, schools, churches, and other users within a 35-mile radius. Similar centres will open in London, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Newcastle upon Tyne over the next few months.

In the United States the system reduced false alarms from more than 95 per cent to 30 to 35 per cent, and reduced the number of wasted journeys by police officers and property owners. Mr Henry Fleming, chairman of Sonitrol, said.

Rolls-Royce is to pay damages

Rolls-Royce is to pay a substantial sum for damage caused to an £80,000 car while it was at the company's workshops for a service.

Mr Robert Jones, formerly a director of a service station in Stanmore, Middlesex, was involved in a two-year dispute with the company after he sent his blue Camargue for a 6,000-mile service. The Camargue costs £83,122 at today's prices.

Yesterday both sides arrived at the High Court for an assessment of damages. But an out-of-court settlement was reached for an undisclosed sum.

Men 'attacked van with axe handles'

An ice cream van was attacked by a group of masked men wielding pickaxe handles and a sledge hammer, a multiple murder trial at Glasgow High Court was told yesterday.

William Hamilton, aged 17, of Lochgelly Road, Glasgow, who said he was one of the attackers, was giving evidence in the trial of four men accused of murdering six members of the same family by setting fire to their home in Bankend Street, Ruthazer.

Those who died were Mr Andrew Doyle, an ice cream van driver, aged 18; Mr James Doyle, his father, aged 53; Mrs Kathleen Halloran, Mr Doyle's daughter, aged 25; Mark Doyle, her son, aged 18 months; Anthony Doyle, aged 14; and James Doyle junior, aged 12.

Thomas Campbell, Thomas Gray, Joseph Steele, and Gary Moore, all from Glasgow, are charged with murdering Mr Campbell, Mr Gray, Thomas Lafferty, and John Campbell are charged with attempted murder. A seventh man, George Reid, is charged with assault. The men deny all the charges.

Conference post for discredited forensic scientist

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent Dr Alan Clift, the discredited Home Office forensic scientist, is one of the organisers of the world's most important forensic science conference.

He was invited to help by Professor Stuart Kind, president of the International Association of Forensic Sciences, who is one of the profession to have spoken out in defence of Dr Clift.

Dr Clift is treasurer and business manager of the triennial meeting of the association in Oxford, for a week from September 18th.

Dr Clift was suspended by the Home Office in 1977, accused of incompetence. Four years later, he was compulsorily retired after a man convicted of murder on his evidence had a conviction quashed.

Man fined for operating pirate radio

A north London pirate radio station has gone off the air after a raid by British Telecom investigators. Turkish Community Radio, transmitting in the Hornsey area from a private house, was traced because of its strong signal.

Mr Kevin McMeel, a solicitor representing British Telecom, told Highgate Magistrates Court yesterday that such private stations were depriving legitimate IBA stations of valuable revenue.

Mehmet Gurcan, aged 33, a hairdressing shop manager, of Green Lane, Haringey, was fined £200. He admitted using a station for wireless telegraphy without a licence on August 22 at Birchington Road, Hornsey.

Gurcan was operation the station for the owner of the equipment.

Staff puzzled at Carrier's closure news

By Rupert Morris

There was scarcely a ripple on the aspic-coated surface of Carrier's Restaurant in Islington, London, yesterday, despite the news that the place is to close at the end of the month.

The casual luncheon - of whom there are not many at £22.50 a head, exclusive of wine - would have been able to enjoy impeccably served dishes such as marinated scallops, *foie gras*, and langoustine, and breast of quail, blissfully unaware that a gastronomic chapter was coming to a close.

Beneath the surface, however, there was sadness and bewilder-

ment that Carrier's for so long the London standard-bearer of Mr Robert Carrier's food and publishing empire, should have received its death warrant.

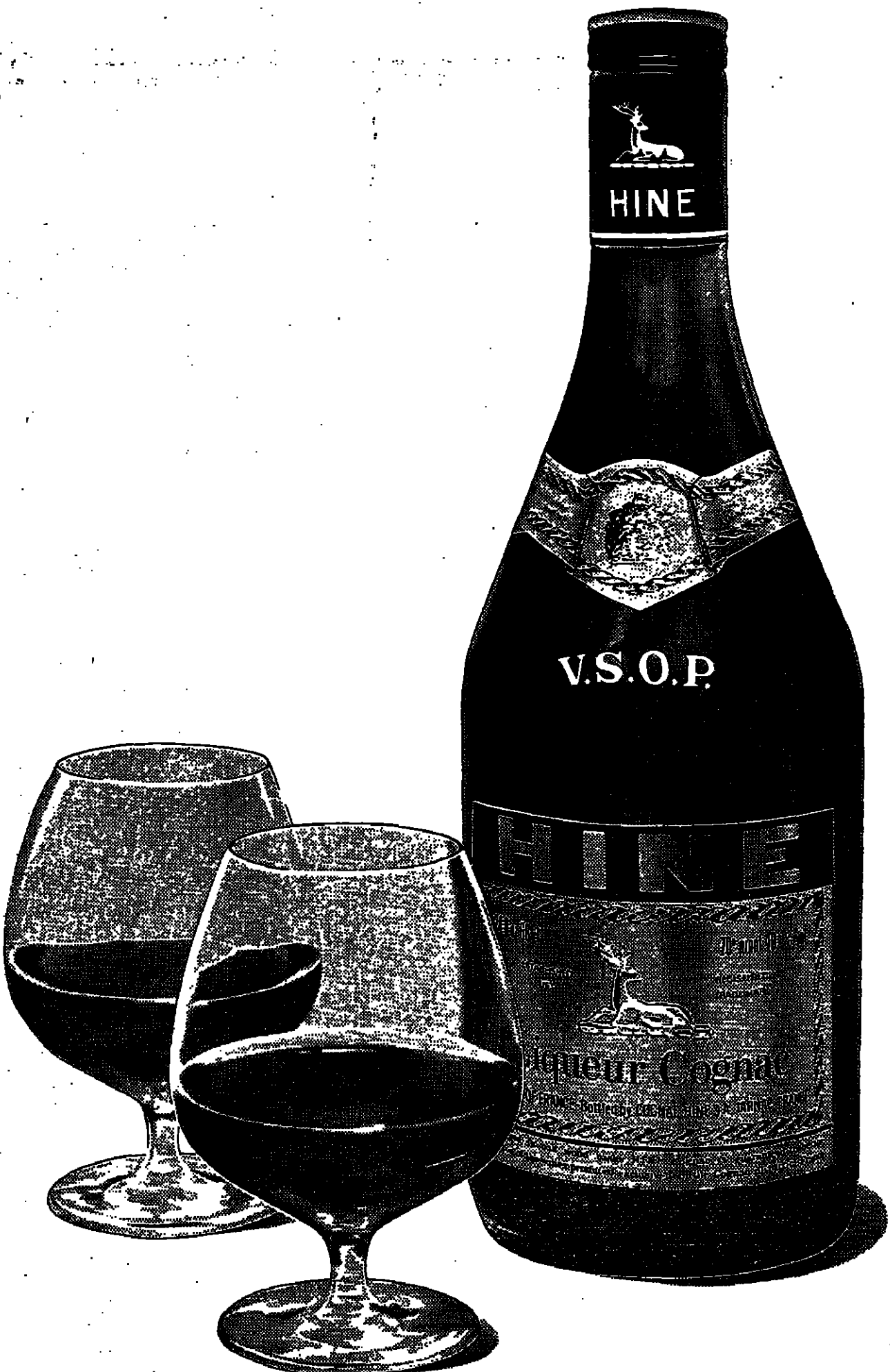
Mr Carrier, aged 84 and an American, whose face and voice are familiar to millions through his recipes and television appearances, was in Marrakesh yesterday, having written to every member of his staff last week informing them of the closure, and giving them between one and two months' notice.

Mr Angelo Tardioli, wine waiter since Carrier's was

established 18 years ago, said: "The problem is the staff. We have the best customers in London, but tonight I have to close one room because I do not have the staff."

"Last night I worked till 1am and was back again at 9am. People don't want to work a 12 or 14-hour day nowadays."

In the absence of a wealthy and adventurous buyer, the closure of Carrier's on September 29 will deprive nearly 30 loyal staff of their livelihoods and London will lose a unique temple of gastronomic flamboyance.



HINE Cognac. Savour the moment.

TUC/BRIGHTON Education campaign

Youth training

Neddy reprieve

Race appeal

Engineers' defeat keeps open possibility of unions' return to Neddy

Reports by John Winder, Derek Barnett, and Stephen Goodwin

A majority of 1,601,000 on card vote at the 116th annual TUC Congress at the Brighton Conference Centre yesterday kept open the way for the general council to return to the National Economic Development Council.

A motion by the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers instructing the council not to participate in the NEC was rejected by 1,601,000 to 4,049,000.

Mr David Barnett, for the general council, opening the debate, said that significant progress would have had to be made in the methods of the NEC before the TUC economic committee, and the general council decided to end their boycott, which started as a protest against the Government's ban on trade unions at GCHQ.

Mr Kenneth Gill, general secretary of Tass, moved the motion, which was taken with a composite motion on related economic subjects. It read: "Given the Government's legislative and repressive attack on the trade union movement and its undermining commitment to economic policies which create mass unemployment and reduce the standard of living of our members, congress instructs the general council not to participate in the NEC."

He said that listening without intent in the corridors of power might inflame the egos of those who wanted to rub shoulders with the mighty, but did nothing for their members.

Mr Barnett, general secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, said that the movement must sharpen its attack on the failure of the Government's monetarist experiment. It must develop alternative policies relevant to members' experiences and campaign for them passionately, persuasively, and intelligently.

The Government was fond of telling trade unions to face the facts, so it should face a great proportion of national output had been lost in this depression than in the great depression of 1929-34.

The critical issue was to establish the facts of economic life and to convince people that the movement's analysis was correct.

One motion called for a conference of union executives in the public sector. The general council, for which he was speaking, had reservations whether that was the best way and needed to determine its timing and precise form.

Dealing with the Tass motion asking for withdrawal from the NEC, he said that the council could be an important public platform for the TUC's alternative policies, indeed one of the few platforms left open.

The congress has always been in favour of tripartism but it must be to its advantage in the long run. That was why it stayed on the MSC and would continue to remain as long as it could demonstrate long-term benefits to its members.

Last year, the congress had overwhelmingly rejected withdrawal from the NEC, but the GCHQ issue had demanded a response and so the council had suspended attendance.

That had remained the council position, but it had forced changes. The CBI was sceptical of government attitudes and policy, particularly for members in building and civil engineering. There was scope for a major push on infrastructure investment and construction by the TUC and CBI.

The Tass motion would also undermine the council's negotiating position with the CBI and Government on working methods of the NEC. If the congress endorsed the general council's report and rejected the motion, a further meeting of the TUC-CBI committee could be held and the result would be considered by the economic committee and general council.

Then and only then, if significant progress had been made, would the general council's representatives return to the NEC. The general council is seeking a negotiating mandate from congress not a concession.

The choice was clear: to continue the fight against monetarism by every means possible and on every platform possible, or to retreat.

The second choice was giving TUC representatives the luxury of talking to themselves and never having to put policies to the test. The first was harder, but ultimately more rewarding.

Mr Mostyn Evans, General Secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, moved a composite motion deploring the Government's complacent attitude



Mr Evans: "Economy getting worse"

issues involved in the work ethic. Those who had faced job losses knew that even when there was growth, employers used methods designed to avoid more employment - new technology, bonus and productivity schemes and excessive overtime.

Their view of the traditional working week was becoming increasingly old fashioned as many sought to change hours to meet social circumstances.

Overtime was a way of propping



Mr Gill: "No effect on policy"

up inadequate basic wages but it was scandalous when up to four million looking for work, three million adult male workers were doing overtime.

Mr Tom Sawyer, National Union of Public Employees, moving a second composite motion condemning the Government's public spending plans, and calling for them to be increased, said that cuts hit poor families hard: not just the miners were starving, but seven million people living on inadequate incomes.

It was offensive and repugnant to men and women who had paid taxes to build up profitable public industry to find that they were asked to buy shares in British Telecom, which they owned.

Mr Kevin Fitzgerald, National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, seconded that they needed increased spending on wages to create demand for manufactured goods, on health, welfare and education to build their capacity as a working population in response to increased economic activity and on nationalized industries as a basis for planned growth.

Mr Gill, moving the motion, said only the general council had severe withdrawal symptoms.

"There is not a jot of evidence

that our gold-plated six, which is what we call them amongst ourselves, have had the slightest effect on any policy since 1979."

The pull-out had come in disgust when the Government attacked trade unionism at GCHQ, Cheltenham. And the Government had not changed its mind. It had continued attacking workers.

Why could the general council not be as consistent as the Government? There was no need to attend Neddy. Workers could put a clear point of view and the general council could speak to ministers on issues affecting members across the table, in confrontation, and without the charade of pursuing so-called common objectives.

The excuse for returning to Neddy was that the CBI shared some of the TUC's criticisms but this was a shabby pretext for reentering this rich man's monetarist club.

There was no moral, political or economic justification for going into Neddy again.

Mr Larry Smith, Transport and General Workers' Union, seconded the motion, said: "I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that the only way to change Margaret Thatcher's mind is by brain transplant, on BUFA of course. But I only hope she does not look around her Cabinet for a donor."

It was unrealistic not to believe that to go back to Neddy with their tails between their legs when the Government had made no concession would be interpreted as an act of surrender.

Mr William Keys, secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades '82, moving his union's motion on repressive government policies, said his objective was to defeat this Government and to retain a Labour government.

The media abdicated its responsibility. Any serious and balanced political debate was stifled by it. How could one expect otherwise when most of the media was controlled by little sympathy for the mass or ordinary working people?

Mr Alex Smith, secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers, seconded the motion, said the movement had to get the return of a Labour government and to work in partnership, not to tick it in the crunch every time the going got rough.

Mr Muriel Turner, Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, said there was disturbing evidence that the recession was affecting women's employment particularly adversely.

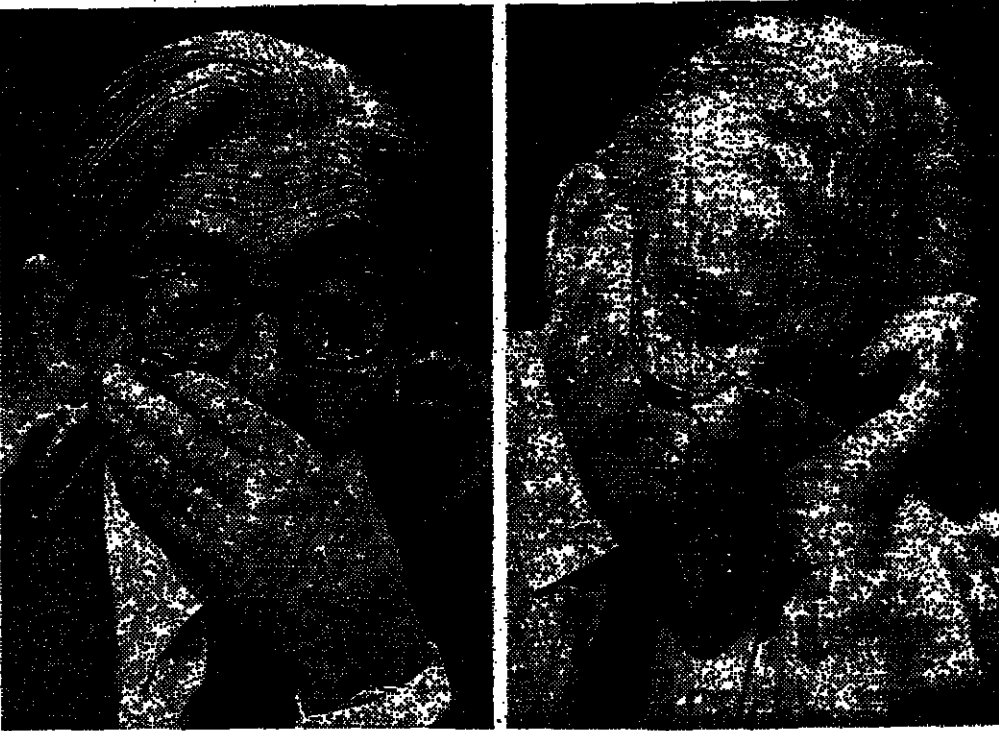
Mr Ray Alderson, Civil and Public Services Association, supporting the motion on public spending, said his union was non-political in the party political sense. It was not affiliated to the Labour Party. But fighting for public sector pay and jobs would bring it up against the Government.

Mr Barnett said Neddy could not be destroyed if the TUC wanted a Labour government which would plan the economy. It would take years to bring Neddy back with all its knowledge and expertise.

"I am a negotiator, do not deny me the chance to negotiate."

Both composite motions were agreed on a show of hands.

Leading article, page 13



Pensive pose: Mr Len Murray and Mr William Sims (Photograph: John Manning)

Government condemned for its deliberate education cutbacks

A motion calling on the Government to set up a properly resourced national body to ensure more coordination in curriculum development, reform of school examinations and teacher training was carried.

The motion welcomed as "positive initiatives" the Schools Council industry project, the MSC's technical vocational education initiative and the new certificate of pre-vocational education.

Nevertheless, it said, "real progress depends on far better co-ordination between all the agencies involved, including the schools, local educational authorities, MSC, unions and employers."

Mr Len Mills, General Secretary of the Banking Insurance and Finance Union, introducing the motion, said they needed to look at the quality of education in relation to the needs of the economy and society.

Mr Gordon Green, of the National Union of Teachers, said that it was the considered view of many people who were programing for next year in large urban areas that only one school leaver in six or seven would be guaranteed full employment.

"It is a national disgrace. We are betraying a whole generation of young people," he said.

Mr Green said that they should be looking at ways of broadening the secondary school curriculum instead of abandoning subjects such as music, poetry and real life skills.

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ward spiral of education provision in Britain. There had been a serious decline in the number of teachers during the current pay negotiations which, for the time being only, had denied teachers a few sheep on a collection of rocks in the south Atlantic.

Mr Paddy Mallon, Association of University Teachers, said the South of England always won in taking up places in higher education. Mature students waiting a second chance were being pushed out by lack of places. The Government was saying that if more people were to become university entrants, standards would be reduced. This was elitism.

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Leaflet plea on Labour 'racism'

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Union delegates have been urged to fight the "institutional racism" of the Labour movement.

A leaflet, distributed by the National Black Students' Committee at Brighton, appeals to the unions to help blacks and Asians set up a pressure point within the Labour Party's black sections.

It says: "A much more positive policy on race must be adopted by the Labour Party if it is to continue to be seen as the 'natural' home of the black vote."

"It is indifference, neglect and racism have created a situation where potential black members of the party ask themselves: 'Why get involved in an organization which, despite its Black Section, is so hostile to black people?'"

Although 20 resolutions have been submitted for a possible black section debate at the Labour conference, at Blackpool, early next month, and the leaflet says: "Trade unions hold almost 90 per cent of the vote at the Labour Party conference and we ask you to use your votes positively to help us win the black sections debate."

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Immos sale vote

Delegates voted unanimously in favour of a resolution condemning the Government's sale of its majority stake in Immos, the telecommunications company, and instructing the TUC to ensure that Britain retained and developed its information technology capability.

Import ban call

A composite motion calling for import controls was carried by a large majority on a show of hands. It called for the Government to ensure that Britain retained and developed its information technology capability.

Baby's inquest adjourned

The inquest into the death of Tyrone Henry, aged 21 months, was opened and adjourned until December 14 at Southwark Coroner's Court yesterday.

Three Iranians refused bail

Three Iranian students held in Durham jail, who were recommended for deportation for shoplifting by Teesside magistrates, were refused bail yesterday by a judge. Their appeals against the sentences will be heard next week at Teesside Crown Court.

Outlaw union gags on papers

Legislation to prevent trade unions disrupting or halting newspaper production over the inclusion of articles or advertisements to which the unions take exception was called for by a leading newspaper lawyer yesterday.

Stubble-burners reported

Several Lincolnshire farmers have been reported for alleged breaches of stubble-burning by-laws after a day of serious field fires, it was disclosed yesterday.

'Use post code' campaign

A £5m campaign to persuade people to use post codes was launched by the Post Office yesterday.

'Don't walk away from 400,000 youngsters'

A move that could have led to the TUC withdrawing support for the Government's Youth Training Scheme was comfortably defeated by the congress yesterday on a show of hands.

Mr Clive Jenkins, on behalf of the general council, urged unions who had remained aloof from the scheme to opt in and "get their hands dirty". It was because their members were with it that unions should get involved.

The congress carried a motion deploring the failure of the Government's White Paper on Training for Jobs to deal with the unemployment problem. It called for a more comprehensive approach to training, including a new certificate of pre-vocational education.

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Demand for 35-hour working week

The TUC is to publish detailed guidelines for union negotiators on reducing the working week. The congress passed a resolution instructing unions to seek a 35-hour week without loss of pay.

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Chile police accused of brutality after death of French priest

From Our Correspondent Santiago

Opponents of the military regime in Chile yesterday tried to paralyse the country after a French priest and two other people, including a 14-year-old boy, died during the first of two days of protest against the Government.

Father, Andre Jagan, aged 44, was found dead with two bullets in the neck in his Santiago shanty town house. He was reading the Bible when he was shot. Another French priest who shared the house with him was quoted as saying that the bullets came from police who ran down the front firing bursts from machine guns.

"It is a message from God to stop the violence and to listen to the people who are only asking for work and justice. It is a message from God so there is no more hate," Archbishop Francisco Fresno said, adding that the Roman Catholic Church was in mourning.

The two days of protest called by the opposition parties - Democratic Alliance, Socialist Block and Popular Democratic Movement - drew a disappointing response, but were punctuated by excessive police violence.

On Tuesday morning, about 300 protesters gathered in the Plaza de Armas in the centre of Santiago and tried to sing the Chilean national anthem. Police, using tear gas, water cannon and dogs, broke up the demonstration and arrested more than 100 people, including the union leader, Señor Rodolfo Seguel, who was wounded. The president of the International Christian Democracy, Señor Andrés Zaldívar, was also arrested but freed soon after.

He told *The Times*: "Chile is a country occupied by force. You can't express your ideas without being repressed... I was witness to the Government's violence which, instead of protecting the population, attacked it."

"The protest day is an attempt by the people of Chile to express their desire to return to democracy, and once again the Government has acted with repression, brutally attacking the public. The three deaths, 100 wounded and 250 arrested show the Government is only staying in by force."



Man in the middle: Señor Zaldívar, one of the main opposition leaders, is arrested in Santiago after being sprayed by water cannon.

Paris protests to Pinochet over killing

France has ordered its ambassador to Chile to protest at the killing of the French priest (see reports from Paris).

The Government spokesman, M. Roland Dumas, said: "The French Government condemns the brutal repression of demonstrators that express the Chilean people's desire to see democracy restored. France paid homage to Father Jagan, the Chilean Government has ordered an inquiry to express their desire to return to democracy, and once again the Government has acted with repression, brutally attacking the public. The three deaths, 100 wounded and 250 arrested show the Government is only staying in by force."

University students built barricades on their campuses and threw stones at police, and in working-class areas residents also erected barricades, burnt tyres and set four buses on fire. The Government prevented the two main radio stations from broadcasting normal news programmes, allowing only the official line to be put.

A 35-year-old rehabilitated drug addict was fatally wounded in the back while manning a barricade in the same shanty area where the priest died. In a similar incident at another barricade, a 14-year-old boy was shot dead.

The biggest impact on the second day of the protest was a work stoppage by lorry drivers in Santiago. They were joined by some drivers in other cities.

More than 100 demonstrators have died since May, 1983, in protests against President Pinochet's rule. The political effects of the latest unrest are unclear. Last year the President responded to the first big demonstrations by letting thousands of exiles come home, easing press censorship and permitting opposition parties to operate or the first time in a decade.

He has recently, however, returned to repressive measures and sounded more confident about his plans to stay in power until 1989.

Theatre of hooligans taps hidden talents

From Our Own Correspondent Moscow

An amateur theatre using the hidden talents of drunks, hooligans and layabouts, is proving a success with Moscow audiences after initial disasters in which both actors and theatregoers became involved in drunken brawls.

The theatre, in a cramped basement flat in the run down working-class south-west of Moscow, is run by Valery Belakovich, a 34-year-old failed actor.

Seeing that many young people in the district wasted their evenings in bars and wine shops, Mr Belakovich decided to make life in the dismal housing blocks more attractive. His first production, a play based on an old musical comedy called *Trouble in a Tender Heart*, collapsed when customers from the wine shop upstairs poured into the basement to watch their mates tread the boards. Amid shouting and jeering an affair broke out and Mr Belakovich was punched on the nose.

The leading actor in Bulgakov's *Moliers*, a former ringleader of the local street gangs, has even been offered the title role in a joint Soviet-Spanish production of *Don Quixote*. The theatre is besieged by requests for tickets from official organisations.

The theatre's rise comes as the Soviet press in deploring the state of modern theatre and depicting a crisis in Socialist-Realist drama. *Sovetskaya Kultura* said most plays published in the last year were second-rate, and the "industrial drama", with its stock "positive hero" fulfilling norms laid down by the party, is sinking under the weight of ideological clichés.

Nuclear issue dominates campaign

Arms pact is Mondale aim

From Nicholas Ashford, Salt Lake City

Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic presidential candidate, yesterday announced that, if elected in November, he would - on his first day as President - call on the Soviet Union to hold arms talks in Geneva within six months.

At these talks he would urge Moscow to agree to a temporary halt to the testing of all nuclear and space weapons to enable the two superpowers to embark on full-scale negotiations aimed at achieving a nuclear arms freeze. This would be followed by a reduction of their nuclear arsenals.

His speech was an attempt to capture the high ground in the debate over nuclear weapons which is emerging as one of the main issues of the election.

In his hard-hitting speech before the sixty-sixth annual convention of the American Legion, Mr Mondale emphasized that "arms control is not weakness." Noting that every President from Kennedy to Carter had negotiated arms control agreements with the Soviet Union, he sharply criticized President Reagan for being the first President "since the bomb went off never to have negotiated arms control."

He had not even met his Soviet counterpart. "He has failed this crucial test of presidential leadership," Mr Mondale declared. "He has conducted an arms race on Earth, and now he wants to extend it into the heavens. He even makes jokes about nuclear war. But nuclear war is not funny."

Mr Mondale explained his opposition to the MX missile and B1 bomber saying they would be as vulnerable as the weapons they replace. He was vowed to scrap both programmes if elected. He would, however, go ahead with what he described as

survivable nuclear systems, such as the Trident 2 submarine-launched missile, the Mid-Grade mobile ICBM, and the Stealth strategic bomber.

In an attempt to counter Republican allegations that he was "soft" on defence, Mr Mondale emphasized that he was committed to building a "strong defence aimed at deterring aggression and reducing the risk of nuclear war."

He used strong terms to castigate the Soviet Union, terms which could have almost been taken from President Reagan's lexicon of anti-Soviet rhetoric.

The Soviet leaders were "cynical, ruthless and dangerous. They repress their citizens... in the Middle East they sabotage peace. From Asia to Africa to Latin America, they suppress human rights and export instability."

Although most of his speech dealt with defence issues, Mr Mondale also used his appearance before a largely conservative audience to show that he and his party were as patriotic and as true-blooded Americans as his opponents.

On Tuesday, President Reagan, appearing before the same gathering, had posed as the champion of the "new patriotism". The legionnaires clearly preferred the optimistic, uncomplicated speech which President Reagan had delivered the previous day. But they listened to Mr Mondale with respectful attention and even applauded on occasions.

He would, however, go ahead with what he described as

mutual and verifiable freeze on the nuclear arms race, and reduce arsenals of nuclear war. He would insist, he said, that all agreements were verifiable. "We are determined never to lose an arms race," he told the legionnaires. "But we're also smart enough to know that, in the nuclear world, no one can win an arms race."

Odinga's comeback attempt scuppered

Nairobi (AFP). - The Kenyan authorities have squashed an apparent attempt at a public comeback by the former Vice-President, Mr Odinga. Mr Odinga, aged 73, launched the Ramogi Development Trust last weekend, describing it as a country-wide body aimed at "improving the quality of life of Kenyans."

with himself as its promoter. He said it would be a public, non-profit making organization run on commercial lines, to fund the establishment of educational bodies and colleges. But the announcement by Mr Odinga, who was released from a period of house arrest earlier

this year, led to claims that the organization was tribal. Mr Odinga, who belongs to the Luo tribe, Kenya's second largest after the Kikuyu, denied this. The registrar of companies revealed on Monday that the Ramogi Development Trust, which was registered in May, had been struck off the register.

A Soviet-style tourist problem

'Wild ones' plague Yalta

From Richard Owen Yalta

Anton Chekhov built himself a villa here. So did Nicholas II, and Soviet leaders come here to rest from the cares of the Kremlin.

It is not hard to see why. Yalta, set on a superb stretch of Black Sea coast, offers sun, bathing and scenery comparable with the Italian or French Riviera. The Russians rather earnestly refer to Yalta's climatic properties and restorative powers, but we would simply say it is a first class resort.

There is no topless sunbathing, and the usual fare of cabbage pies and chicken Kiev reminds you that you are still in the Soviet Union. But there are comparatively few propaganda slogans, and the atmosphere is relaxed.

"The Soviet Union is the bulwark of peace," seems a little absurd on a giant placard at the entrance to the Hotel Yalta, as if it had been placed by mistake on a cornice near Nice. The same is true of the portrait of Lenin next to the Beach Restaurant where Yalta's good-time girls gather in the warm, fragrant evening in search of hard currency tourists and entry to the magic world of foreign tourism.

The Hotel Yalta is the town's showpiece. Completed five years ago with Yugoslav help, it has 1,500 unusually clean and well-appointed rooms, a higher standard of service than most hotels in Russia, and a lift straight down to the beach. On the Adriatic this might not seem remarkable but on the Black Sea it is a welcome surprise.



THE SOVIET SUN BELT

The private beach is a babble of German, English, Finnish, and some Russian, since quite a few privileged Soviet citizens seem able to take their families to the Hotel Yalta for their annual holiday.

The vast majority of Russians, though, go to Sanatoria and "houses of rest" run by their trade union, or factory. Here conditions are more spartan, but on the other hand the vouchers (*putyovkas*) are very cheap and much in demand. In the Soviet Union you do not spend winter evenings flicking through colourful travel brochures (only tiny numbers ever travel abroad, in supervised groups). Instead you put your name down for a *putyovka* and pull as many strings as you can to ensure you get a place in a sanatorium or holiday centre at some desirable resort such as Yalta, Sochi or Sukhumi.

The voucher system is designed to ensure that workers and peasants have access to

holiday places which were previously the preserve of the aristocracy, the merchant class and the intelligentsia, and on the whole it works very well. Flights are also cheap, and Russians feel that, despite the queues, congestion and shortages, they benefit from Soviet rule.

What worries the authorities, on the other hand, is the astonishing rise in the numbers of "wild" tourists, known in Russian as *dikari*, who cast aside the collective and just turn up on the Black Sea, often finding rooms in private flats.

Down at the Yalta quayside, where holidaymakers stroll and enjoy a lively fun fair while the great steamers dock alongside, an old man taking ferry tickets grabbed me by the arm and fixed me with his mariner's eye. He said he was a retired naval officer, and complained that Yalta was becoming clogged up with wild tourists. "We haven't the facilities," he said. "Yalta budgets for two million visitors a year, but we're getting nearly three million."

The *Literary Gazette* recently reported that at the high season there are twice as many people in the Crimean resorts as they can cope with. Most of the *dikari*, it said, are in their teens and twenties, young Russians impatient with the restrictions of the pioneer camp or the house of rest. The paper suggested, without much hope that it would work, that police in The Crimea should be stationed at Black Sea resorts in a mass operation to keep the "wild ones" out.

Muzorewa stays away from party and press

Harare-Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the former Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, who was released on Tuesday after 10 months in detention, stayed well out of politics yesterday (Jan Raath writes). A scheduled press conference did not take place. The bishop spent the day with fellow members of the American-based United Methodist Church, being briefed on events during his absence. He did not call at the headquarters of his party, the UANC.

Socialist pledge

Nairobi - Representatives of West European parties at the Socialist International conference at Arusha in northern Tanzania agreed yesterday to mobilize more international economic and political pressure against South Africa for Namibian independence and an end to apartheid (Charles Harrison writes).

Airship patrol

The British-built *Shikar* airship will serve as an airbase observation post today as part of Tokyo's extraordinary 25th anniversary of the visit of President Chun of South Korea (David Watts writes).

Mrs Gandhi looks victor in Rama Rao battle

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, the former Chief Minister of the south Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, greeted the decision to allow him to challenge his successor in the state legislative assembly with dignified relief.

He said the announcement that the assembly had been summoned to a vote on the issue next Tuesday was "a ray of hope for democracy and constitutional norms in this country". But it seems highly unlikely he will be able to turn out. Mr. Nandendra Bhaskara Rao, the new Chief Minister.

Though nothing is certain in Indian politics, it would seem the test of strength would not have been allowed if there was any real chance of Mr. Rama Rao winning by it.

Mr. Bhaskara Rao has claimed the support of 163 legislators in the 295-member assembly. So has Mr. Rama Rao. The past three weeks have seen something of a tug of war, with each side struggling for the support of 15 to 20 members of the *Telega Desam* party.

Mr. Rama Rao has tried to protect his flock to assembly members from the enticing offers of money and jobs that would no doubt be dangled before them by sequestering

them in the neighbouring, friendly state of Karnataka. Tucked away in a resort hotel in Mysore, under the watchful eyes of two of Mr. Rama Rao's sons-in-law, 158 members greeted the news that their holiday would end soon with a good deal less than dignified relief. They jumped in the air and shouted like schoolboys, while some hugged each other, and others made catcalls and gestures at one of the sons-in-law.

If Mr. Bhaskara Rao does lose, it is being suggested here that President's Rule would be a more likely outcome than a return to power by a vengeful Mr. Rama Rao. In that eventuality, the reins of power would still be where Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has always wanted them - in her hands.

Meanwhile, 24 districts of Hyderabad, the state capital, went under curfew again yesterday after bitter fighting between Hindus and Muslims in which 25 people were hurt.

The fighting, sparked by clashing religious festivals, began under Muslim attack at a Hindu temple and set fire to buildings near by.

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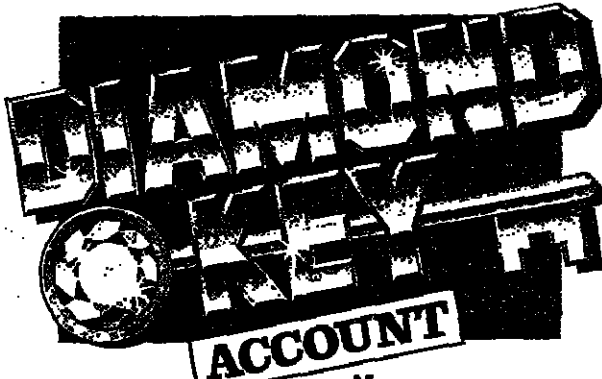
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Bomb found in Supreme Court

Violence flares again as explosions interrupt Transvaal power supply

From Michael Hornby, Johannesburg

A Soviet-made limpet mine as found on the seventh floor of the Rand Supreme Court yesterday only a few hours after a series of explosions had deprived much of north-western Transvaal of electricity.

The bombs added to the atmosphere of unrest and tension which has centred for the past few days on Sharpeville and other black townships along the Vaal river about 40 miles south of Johannesburg.

Scattered arson, looting and stone-throwing continued in the townships, and police fired rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse rioters.

Violence also flared anew in the east Rand township of Tembisa, where a primary school was looted and a bear hall set alight.

In a situation which could have become ugly, several thousand Sharpeville blacks confronted police, who were in armoured vehicles, and de-nanded negotiations with white

government officials over rent increases - the immediate cause of this week's violence.

Officials from the Orange-Vaal Development Board, the white body with ultimate responsibility for the black townships in the region, were eventually summoned and met a small delegation of Sharpeville residents, led by an Anglican priest.

Talks continued for most of the day and ended without agreement. Mr Mongezi Radebe, a member of the board, said he and his colleagues had told the white officials that they would refuse to pay more than 30 rand (£14) a month for rent, water and electricity.

This is about half what residents are now paying. Mr Radebe said officials were also told that the boycott of schools and places of work would continue until a satisfactory

reply was given. "They are offering nothing," he said.

About 93,000 children are boycotting classes in Sharpeville and four other townships - Sebokeng, Evaton, Boipatong and Bophelong - where rioting and clashes with the police claimed at least 29 lives on Monday. A further 12,000 pupils are playing truant in the Johannesburg - Pretoria area.

The bomb in the supreme court was found just after 9am by a security guard who alerted police. It was detonated on the lawn in front of the building while thousands of people watched at a safe distance behind a police cordon.

No organization has claimed responsibility, but the bombs are similar to many used by the banned African National Congress, the main black resistance movement. It could have been timed to coincide with the election of Mr P. W. Botha as South Africa's new President.

Power from the Electricity Supply Commission's substation near Rustenburg in the north-western Transvaal, damaged by explosions early yesterday morning, is not expected to be fully restored until later today. Emergency supplies had to be used to bring hundreds of miners to the surface from their early-morning shift in the area's platinum mines.

There have been three other explosions in central Johannesburg in the past two weeks, in which nine people were injured.

Botha elected President

South Africa's former Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, was yesterday unanimously elected to the new post of President by an Electoral College consisting of 50 white MPs, 25 mixed-race Coloured MPs and 13 Indian MPs (Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes).

The members of the College were chosen by majority vote from the white, Coloured and Indian houses of the new tricameral Parliament, which is

the central feature of the revised constitution in force yesterday midnight last Sunday. As President, he will act both as head of state and retain the executive authority previously vested in the Prime Minister under the old Westminster-type parliamentary system which now fades into history.

Mr Botha will remain President-elect until September 14, when he will be formally sworn into office.

Minister survives Beirut death blast

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Other people, including another police guard and a middle-aged woman pedestrian, were killed instantly.

Amid the litter of blood, corpses, petrol and broken glass, Dr el-Hoss was pulled from his car and driven to the American University hospital, where he was treated for cuts and shock.

"I am perfectly well," he told radio reporters afterwards. "This is not the first time in the Lebanese crisis, but I hope it will be the last." - an earnest enough prayer that is highly unlikely to be granted.

From the position of the car bomb, it looked as if the potential assassins were intent on murdering not just Dr el-Hoss but Sheikh Khaled and Sheikh Muhammad Mehdi Shamseddin, the Shia Muslim spiritual leader as well. Dr el-Hoss was to have escorted both of them to the Imam Ali mosque for dawn prayers to mark the Eid feast.

The feast celebrates Abraham's sacrifice, and it would be difficult to imagine a more emotive time upon which to kill Lebanon's principal Muslim leaders. No organisation claimed responsibility.

Boycott fine for UK deal

By Richard Dowden

An American company has been fined under United States anti-boycott laws because its British subsidiary allegedly complied with the Arab boycott of Israel.

Celotex Corporation, of Tampa, Florida, was fined \$7,500 (£5,800) by the Commerce Department because of Celotex UK's alleged compliance with boycott rules.

Mr James Kynes, executive vice-president of Celotex Corp, said that, in a £4,500 deal with Libya over some ceiling tiles, the Libyans added to an invoice the condition that the company should not do business with Israel. This went unnoticed at the time, but the company later reported it to the Commerce

Department, without admitting guilt.

WASHINGTON - Digital Equipment Corporation, a major US computer company, has been fined \$1.5m (£1.15m) over dealings between its West German subsidiary and a businessman alleged to have smuggled high-technology equipment to the Soviet Union.

In what the Commerce Department said was the biggest penalty imposed under the Export Administration Act.

It said Mr Richard Mueller, who runs a company called Deutsche Integrated Time, had been denied US export privileges for 20 years after he was found to have illegally re-exported products of US origin

Labour and Likud share out the jobs

From Moshe Brilliant

Tel Aviv
Israeli coalition negotiators yesterday finally got down to discussing who gets which post in the proposed government of national unity and how some of the smaller parties can be integrated into the administration.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister designate, and Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the outgoing Prime Minister, conferred in Jerusalem and also met separately with delegations from smaller parties. Eight of the 15 parties which won seats in the recent Knesset elections have already agreed to back a broad coalition, assuring it of 92 of the 120 votes.

According to proposals discussed yesterday, the Cabinet would comprise between 20 and 24 ministers, but there would be an inner Cabinet of six or eight. The two big parties would have parity in seats.

Likud accepted Labour's condition that Mr Peres should head the Government for two years and one month and then resign with a recommendation to the President and the Knesset that Mr Shamir be elected for the remainder of Parliament's four-year tenure. Until then Mr Shamir would be Deputy Prime Minister under Mr Peres and Foreign Minister, offices that would go to Mr Peres in the 1986 switch.

Likud also withdrew its demand that the defence portfolio also be rotated.

Likud would get the Treasury and justice portfolios and Labour would get education, probably for former President Yitzhak Navon.

The controversy over the Jewish settlements in the proposed government programme was settled by a formula by which the new government would recognize the validity of decisions by the outgoing government concerning settlements in occupied territories, but the timing and extent of development shall be decided by the Cabinet.

Voyage of Discovery ends in triumph

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The space shuttle Discovery, third orbiter in the US fleet, made a beautiful landing at dawn yesterday after a near-perfect six-day maiden flight.

With its crew of six, it glided to touchdown at Edwards Air Force Base, California. Discovery's triumphant return after launching three commercial communications satellites put NASA back in the space freighter delivery business.

The orbiter's maiden flight, twelfth in the shuttle programme, was even less troublesome than the inaugural missions of its predecessors, Columbia and Challenger.

The only problem in space was the formation of a mysterious ice chunk which worried mission control in Houston until it was knocked off the left side of the shuttle on Wednesday.

In its final hours in orbit, astronauts stopped a leak in an

oxygen storage tank by closing it and switching to a back-up. The 162-ton ship flew about 2.5 million miles - 96 times round the earth.

The crew, including Judy Resnik, the second American woman in space, accomplished all their main tasks, including delivery of the three satellites, operation of a giant solar sail and processing of a secret mission.

"If you discount the ice, everything else has been

absolutely perfect", Mr John Cox, the flight director, said. The separate deployment of the satellites on the first three days in space was a welcome relief to NASA officials, and restored the confidence of commercial users.

The last time satellites were ejected from a shuttle, in February, they were "lost" when identical booster rocket failures put them in erratic orbits under their decess.

The flawless erection and testing of the 10-storey solar sail in the shuttle's payload bay was a triumph for the shuttle programme, which will probably be used to provide electricity for the first permanent space station.

MOSCOW - Three Cosmos satellites were launched yesterday by a single rocket, Tass said. The mission is to "perfect the elements and instruments of the space navigation system for spotting, Soviet civilian planes and merchant ships and fishing vessels" (AFP reports).



In person: President Chernomir at the Kremlin yesterday presenting the Order of Lenin, the highest civilian Soviet award, to the cosmonaut Miss Svetlana Savitskaya, the first woman to walk in space.

Bonn puts a brave face on Honecker's postponed visit

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The West German cabinet yesterday discussed the decision by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, to call off his visit here in September and decided to put a brave face on what has been a bitter blow to the Kohl Government's hopes of further improvements in relations between the two Germanies.

A government spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Kohl still expected relations to develop, and government sources made it clear they saw a Soviet veto as the real reason for the visit's postponement.

The spokesman said the East German leader would be accorded all proper ceremony in any future visit and would also be able to visit Bonn, which had not been planned for the present visit because of the difficulties it set in suggesting a return Kohl

visit to East Berlin, not recognized by the allies as a capital.

The tone of the Government's expressions of regret has been deliberately restrained, in the hope that Herr Honecker will not come under further pressure to curb contacts with Bonn.

But there has been sharp criticism by the press and the Opposition of the Government's handling of the preparations and of statements by leading Christian Democrats which were used as a pretext for calling off the visit.

Much criticism has been directed against Herr Alfred Dregger, the CDU floor leader, whose remark that West Germany did not depend on Herr Honecker doing the honour of a visit was cited by the East German news agency as evidence of "unseemly controversy" in the federal republic.

Herr Dregger himself said he was not surprised at the cancellation, as the visit did not fit in with Moscow's plans. Herr Volker Rühe the CDU deputy floor leader, added pinning the blame on Herr Dregger was a mere pretext.

The Bundestag is to debate the Honecker visit on Monday, and the Greens have called on Chancellor Kohl for an explanation of what happened.

Few newspapers expressed surprise at the East German decision, and several suggested it came as a relief to both sides after the mounting controversy.

A third attempt to reschedule the visit would have to be better prepared, the influential Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said.

Manich (Reuters) - An East German man dragged himself over the barbed-wire border fence into West Germany during the night after being seriously hurt by East Germany's frontier scatter guns, Bavarian border police said yesterday.

The unnamed escaper, aged 26, was riddled from head to foot with metal fragments from two automatic scatter-guns which fired when he touched their trip-wires in the dark. A companion who was not hit lacerated his legs as he scaled the 9ft high fence, but managed to summon help from a nearby house.

Both escapers were taken to hospital and neither man's life was in danger, police said.

East Germany, keeping a promise made to Bonn in return for government-backed financial credits, has been dismantling the scatter guns that up till recently lined long stretches of the heavily guarded frontier.

In Bonn, the West German Government said it was staggered that once again people had been injured by scatter guns.

Escaper hurt by scatter gun

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Message that echoed through East Europe

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

East German newspapers displayed the announcement that Herr Erich Honecker would not visit West Germany prominently on their front pages yesterday.

But the Soviet media did not mention a word about the decision, in what is seen as an attempt to avoid public discussion. Only the Yugoslav newspaper Politika among the Eastern press attributed the postponement to Soviet pressure.

The decision is a personal blow to Herr Honecker, and must be a political humiliation keenly felt by the East German Communist Party and even ordinary East Germans.

The message that East Germany has been forced - after a brief show of resistance - to bow to Soviet pressure, and is not fully sovereign in its relations with the West, will not have been lost on other East European countries, especially Hungary, which had given tacit support to East Berlin's attempt to keep an East-West dialogue going.

The East German Politburo, where Herr Honecker has no rivals, is understood to have made a final decision on the postponement last Friday. This explains his reluctance to say

anything about the visit during his tour of the Leipzig Fair on Sunday.

It was noted, however, that he pointedly lingered at the stands of East European countries, exchanging effusive fraternal kisses with the senior Soviet representative as a gesture of reconciliation.

Observers here say that while the East German leader felt obliged to give up his cherished wish to visit the federal republic because it had become a symbol of disagreement with Moscow, he is unlikely to drop his policies of seeking improvements in relations with Bonn.

He pointedly emphasized the need for dialogue only days before the decision not to go to the West, and the statement of the postponement by the East German mission here on Tuesday did not contain any attack on Bonn's policies.

East Germany cannot afford to jeopardize its relations with West Germany, not only because of the large loans it has received in the past year, but with the bulk of its trade with the West is with West Germany. The East Germans know they will not get any help from the Russians to keep up their high growth rate.



Mr Leonid Kostandov (above) a Soviet Deputy Prime Minister, died suddenly of a heart attack yesterday in East Germany, where he was visiting the Leipzig international trade fair, the official ADN news agency said (Reuters reports).

Mr Kostandov, aged 69, played a prominent role in a Warsaw Pact debate over East Germany's economic relations with Bonn this month, giving a lengthy interview to ADN warning against economic dependence on the West.

TOKYO - Herr Honecker was quoted as telling Mr Yoshida Sakurachi, the former Japanese Foreign Minister, at a meeting in Berlin on Tuesday that he hoped to visit West Germany some day, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official said.

New papal warning on birth control

Rome (AP) - The Pope gave a warning yesterday that sometimes married Roman Catholic couples must not even use the Church-approved natural family planning method to limit the size of their families.

Giving the edge of a dozen planned lectures aimed at reinforcing the Church's ban on artificial birth control, he said: "The use of infertile periods in married life can become the source of abuses, if the couples seek in such a way to avoid without just reasons procreation, lowering procreation below the morally correct level of births by their family."

Former envoy accused

Harare - Mr Robert Zwanzig, Zimbabwe's former High Commissioner to London, has appeared in court here accused of selling a car illegally (Lan Raath reports).

Now a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Information, he was recalled to Harare last year after a scandal in which he spent £580,000 on an official residence in London, without obtaining approval. Mr Zwanzig has not been asked to plead and is free on bail.

Plane downed in error

Canberra (Reuters) - The Australian Navy shot down a \$10m aircraft instead of the target it was towing, according to the Government Auditor-General's report sent to Parliament.

The Navy faced a shortage of suitable targets for testing missiles, the report said, and destruction of the pilotless aircraft earlier this year by warships had worsened the problem.

Holidays shooting

Chaumont, France (AFP) - Guy Amiot, aged 29, and his brother Robert, aged 33, were charged yesterday with allegedly shooting and injuring Mr Victor Greenway and his wife, from Warwick, as they sat in their car on the edge of a wood at Judmont near here.

Cull halted

Sydney (Reuters) - Australian authorities yesterday suspended the commercial culling of kangaroos over a large area of New South Wales for 12 months but angry conservationists said the shootings should stop immediately in all states.

Rights trial

Moscow (Reuters) - The dissident mathematician, Mr Yuri Shukhanovich, went on trial yesterday for his alleged involvement in publishing a human rights journal.

Zurich quake

Zurich (AFP) - An earthquake rocked Zurich and the surrounding countryside yesterday. It measured four on the nine-point Richter scale.

Lovers' brake

Innsbruck (Reuters) - A couple making love on the Paris-Venice Orient Express delayed the train for 40 minutes here yesterday when the woman's foot jammed the emergency brake, railway officials said.

Non-stop flights to Riyadh leave London at 15.30 four days a week



UN pressure fails to revive Anglo-Argentine negotiations

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government has virtually abandoned all hope of an early resumption of Anglo-Argentine negotiations which broke up as they began two months ago.

This is despite the continued application of pressure on Britain to start discussing the issue of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, which is expected at the UN General Assembly later this month.

There are no plans for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, to meet Señor Dante Caputo, his Argentine counterpart, during the General Assembly in New York, and no immediate prospects of any other contacts between the two sides, according to sources.

Officials are still bitter over the way in which the Argentine delegation walked out of the talks on normalizing relations in Buenos Aires in July, despite having agreed earlier on a formula for the way to proceed.

But they recognize that economic, labour and political problems facing President Raul Alfonsín's nine-month-old

Government in Buenos Aires have ruled out all prospects of an early return to the negotiating table.

The formula agreed after months of patient haggling was that the Argentines would raise the question of sovereignty at the Buenos Aires talks, and that the British delegation would refuse to discuss it. Then they would turn to other, less intractable issues.

In the pre-talks haggling, Britain refused to say that it was not prepared to negotiate over sovereignty "yet" while the Argentines could not accept a flat rejection of their initiative. So they settled for a compromise which meant, in effect, that the British delegation said it was not disposed to discuss the question.

It is believed that President Alfonsín kept all news of the forthcoming meeting out of the press because he thought it safer to present his electorate with a *fait accompli*. But he realized too late that he had moved too fast for right-wingers in Argentina, especially after a demonstration against three visiting British MPs, and even tried to back out at the eleventh hour.

The end, when it came, was therefore not a complete surprise to British officials who, none the less, still accuse the Buenos Aires Government of "wallowing" on the deal.

The Whitehall view is that the ball is in the Argentine court, given that the British Government can ride out any pressure over the Falklands - at least in the foreseeable future. A runway should also be operational on the new Falklands airport next spring, leading to a reduction in the size and costs of the military garrison.



Royal pupil: Prince Felipe de Borbón saying farewell to his sister, Princess Elena, in Madrid yesterday before leaving to study at Lakefield School, Ontario, where Prince Andrew spent some time.

Man who united quarrelsome party

Mulroney's winning way

From Trevor Fishlock, Ottawa

Brian Mulroney is a back-room boy who worked himself into the limelight.

Before he became leader of Canada's Conservatives last year he had never been an MP, never held any elective or public office. But he is shrewd and knows party politics inside out. He saw, long ago, how he could project himself, win the leadership, and take the Conservatives to power.

His victory could change the traditional nature of Canadian politics. He has bridged the gaps in a quarrelsome minority party that has been out of power for most of the past 50 years.

He worked at his ambition to unite Conservatives and convinced them that he could win. He did not offer policies. He offered the prospect of power.

Mr Mulroney possesses a breezy confidence and the gift of the gab. Indeed, he believes his greatest quality is his negotiating skill, a talent he used to considerable effect in his days as a labour lawyer and conciliator. He is a man for compromise and consensus and so are most Canadians.

He has changed the way Conservatives think about themselves. There is not much to choose in terms of broad philosophy between the two main parties; but one of the reasons for the Liberals' long innings has been their appearance as a national party, encompassing both French and English Canada, while the Conservatives have been, es-

entially, the party of English Canada.

One of Mr Mulroney's achievements is to make the Tories more Liberal in that respect, thereby broadening their base.

He is a devoted one-Canada man and an opponent of Tory redneckery on the language question. He admires what Mr Pierre Trudeau did for bilingualism and the constitution.

'Mulroney is the first Conservative leader to have a close understanding of French Canada'

"Bilingualism", he has said, "is the goddam law of the land and as long as I'm leader we are for it."

Mr Mulroney is well placed to persuade Tories to change their outlook. He is a Quebecer, bilingual as any Canadian leader must be these days, and the first Conservative leader to have a close affinity for, and understanding of, French Canada.

He was born on March 20, 1939, the son of an electrician, in Baie-Comeau, a paper mill town on the north shore of the St Lawrence. It is part of his political pitch that he describes himself as "the boy from Baie-Comeau" from a relatively humble home. As a bilingual Irish Catholic living in Quebec he felt comfortable in both

French and English cultures, and shared the prejudices of neither.

He set much store by loyalty, a sentiment he conveys in one of his favourite expressions: "Ya dance with the lady what brings ya."

He was bruised by his failure to take the Conservative leadership, won by Mr Joe Clarke, in 1976. It may have been that his image was too bland: one of his advisers had told him he looked smooth and opportunist.

He went off to be president of the Iron Ore Company of Canada for five years, and tried for the leadership again in 1983. This time, although the smoothness was still there, he looked more assured, and, above all, a winner. He kept to broad concepts and never allowed himself to get snagged on policies and details. He made his bows to right-wing articles of faith, but kept carefully to the middle, skillfully uniting the party.

He soon won a parliamentary seat and prepared for the inevitable: the resignation of Mr Trudeau and an election.

Until he became Tory leader last year he had been a little known figure. He had risen, it was suggested, without trace. But Brian Mulroney had been working hard for many years, building his contacts and his unrivalled knowledge of the party, he always dreamed of leading. Now Canadians will be looking for the substance behind the carefully projected image.

Grapo held responsible for killings in Spain

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Two prominent Spanish businessmen were shot dead and a suspected terrorist killed within a few hours yesterday in Madrid, Seville and Corunna.

A state radio engineer escaped with serious injuries after being attacked in Corunna by members of the First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Group (Grapo). Spain's shadowy extremist organisation, second in importance after ETA, the suspected terrorist was killed in a subsequent police raid on a flat, and another man was injured.

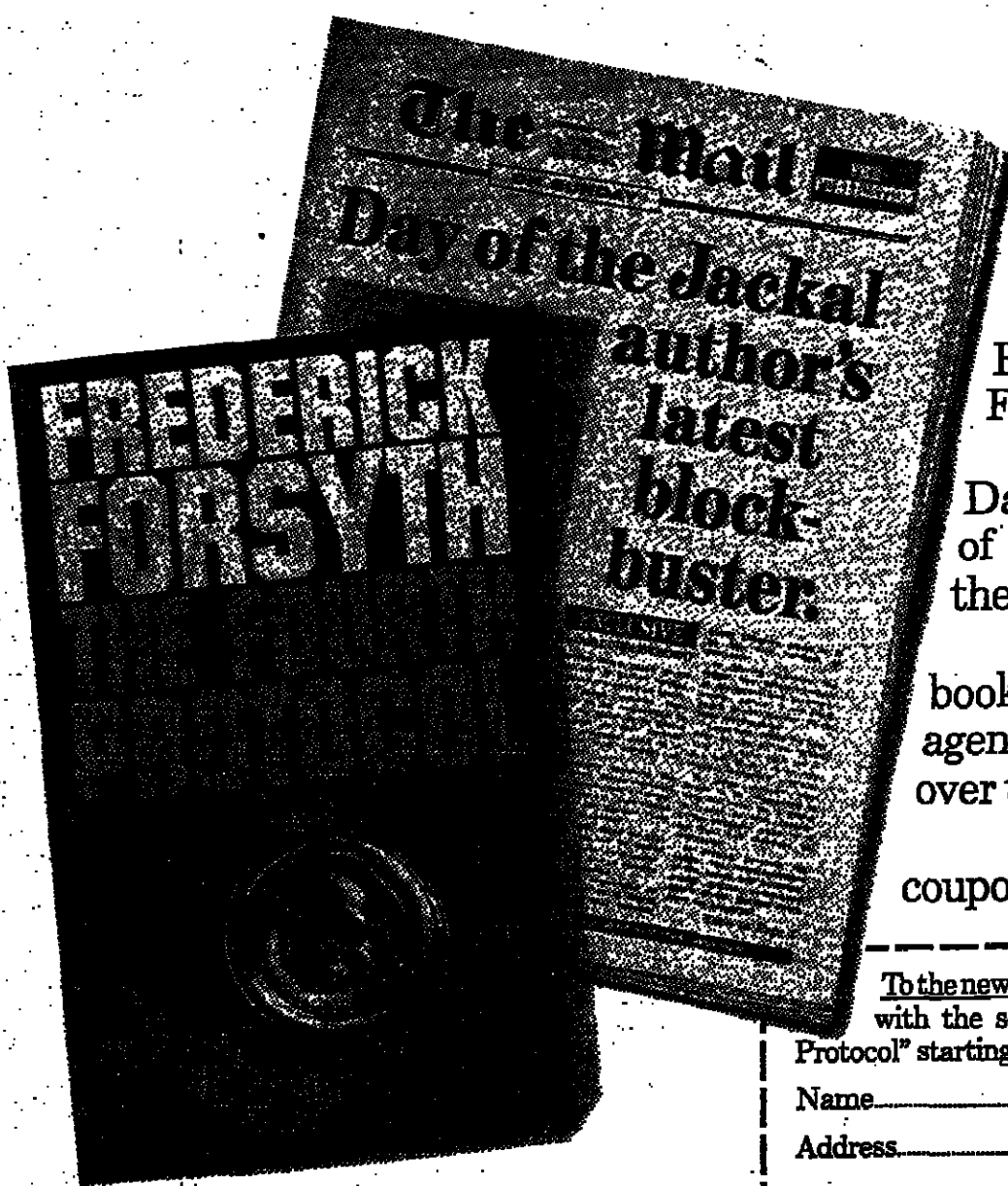
The Cabinet was told of the killings, which came on the third anniversary of the death of Enrique Cerdan, Grapo's then chief of operations, during a night of rioting in Barcelona.

Grapo is believed to be responsible for all three incidents. In recent weeks, the group has staged bomb attacks in sympathy with ETA. Grapo killed two policemen at the beginning of the year.

The man killed in Madrid was general manager of one of Spain's biggest private construction companies, Manuel Quintana, aged 42, shot by a young man and woman in a central residential district. The other victim was chairman of the Seville federation of industrialists, Rafael Padura, aged 36, who was shot by two men in his office.

Only Frederick Forsyth could have written it.

Only The Mail on Sunday could be serialising it.



There is a plan to overthrow the government.

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Guarantee your copy by filling in the coupon and giving it to your newsagent.

To the newsagent, please deliver/reserve The Mail on Sunday with the serialisation of Frederick Forsyth's "The Fourth Protocol" starting on September 9th.

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Philippines typhoon toll tops 500

From Keith Dalton, Manila

More than a million Filipinos lost their homes or means of livelihood in the past six days after the tropical storm followed by a devastating typhoon that hit the country, government officials said yesterday.

The combined death toll, already more than 500, is steadily increasing as communication lines are restored in the central and southern Philippines, hardest hit by "Typhoon Ike" at the weekend.

It struck just four days after the tropical storm "June" flooded huge areas of southern Philippines, killing 53 people and leaving tens of thousands homeless.

"Almost the entire archipelago has suffered. We have never before experienced such widespread destruction," an official of the Office of Civil Defence said.

Typhoon Ike, with winds exceeding 137 mph, caused giant waves which inundated coastal towns, torrential rain flooded huge areas and powerful winds ripped apart dozens of towns and cities. Crops, communication links and power lines have been destroyed.

Sudano del Norte, on the north-eastern tip of Mindanao island, was the worst hit of the 39 affected provinces. While more than 300 people are now known to have died, Mr Salvador Serrano, the deputy governor, believes 1,000 died in the provincial capital alone.

The city has run out of coffins and people are being buried in mass graves.

Some 200 residents of the town of Mainit were reported to have drowned when a lake burst its banks.

As the clearing up continues, cholera and typhoid vaccines have been flown in the devastated areas.

Greek threat to Nato air exercise

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Greece is threatening to take action to protect its national interest and air traffic from a Nato exercise planned in Aegean airspace.

A government spokesman said the Nato air defence exercise, involving Turkish military aircraft, was in violation of existing Nato arrangements. "This will cause serious problems to international civil aviation safety in the area for which Greece has responsibility under international conventions," he said.

Unless the exercise was scrapped, Greece would "take all those suitable measures" to protect its interests and safeguard international air traffic.

Pro-Government newspapers suggest that the measures include the interception by the Greek Air Force of aircraft taking part in the manoeuvres, which could lead to bizarre incidents among Nato allies.

The exercise is part of annual Nato manoeuvres. Display Determination, to be held in the Mediterranean between September 17 and October 20, with American, British, Italian and Turkish forces taking part.

Greece opted out of the war games because Nato has consistently refused to include in the scenarios the Greek islands of Lemnos, invoking Turkish claims that under international treaties this island should be demilitarized. Greece rejects this view.

Critics of the Socialist Government here suggested that this sudden conflict with Nato coincides conveniently with the need to divert attention from a scathing personal attack by Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, against the newly elected leader of the Conservative opposition, Mr Constantinos Mitsotakis.

Report rules out altering controls on diplomats

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

No attempt should be made to change the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, according to a report by a former British diplomat published today. It would do more harm than good, he says.

Mr Frank Brenchley, former British Ambassador to Norway and Poland, says that instead Britain and other countries should apply more vigorously their existing controls over foreign diplomats and their missions.

A debate has raged over how far the rules on diplomatic immunity should be altered, ever since WPC Yvonne Fletcher was shot dead from inside the Libyan Embassy's Bureau in London last April.

An attempt to strengthen former Nigerian minister Umaru Dikko, under British rule, a case three months later fuelled the controversy, already the subject of a Commons inquiry.

Mr Brenchley, whose report is published by the Institute for the Study of Conflict, proposes that the size of missions suspected of being involved in state-sponsored terrorism should be limited.

Diplomats suspected of being involved in terrorism should be immediately declared persona non grata and their names circulated round other countries, he says.

Mr Brenchley, who was also once head of the Defence and Overseas Policy Secretariat at the Cabinet Office, thinks it more likely that assassins enter the country as businessmen or tourists than as diplomats. But their mission probably has the job of briefing them.

To go so far as to alter the Vienna Convention's sections which deal with diplomatic immunity would be difficult, time-consuming and would probably be counter-productive, he says.

Diplomatic Immunities and State-Sponsored Terrorism by Frank Brenchley, Institute for the Study of Conflict £5.50.

THE ARTS



Le Diable et le bon Dieu was the favourite play of its author Jean-Paul Sartre (left), yet it has had to wait more than thirty years for a professional production in Britain: as previews begin tonight at the Lyric, Hammersmith, John Higgins meets its director and designer, John Dexter and Jocelyn Herbert (right)

Almighty dramatic challenge

Le Diable et le bon Dieu is the one major play by Jean-Paul Sartre that so far appears to have slipped through the net of the British professional theatre. It was a considerable success in Paris in 1951 with Pierre Brasseur as Goetz von Berlichingen, bastard and warrior, who according to Sartre throws down a challenge to the Almighty in sixteenth-century Germany.

The first obstacles to export were raised by Sartre himself, who reckoned the language too "violent" to allow for proper translation. But by the mid-fifties the odd swear-word was becoming acceptable on the London stage, despite the continued presence of the Lord Chamberlain. In 1956 the Royal Court, which was approaching its creative peak under George Devine, planned to put it on. The plans were then abandoned, according to Devine's associate at the theatre, the designer Jocelyn Herbert, because of that perennial Sloane Square problem, shortage of money. *Diable* does have a cast of 80 characters and in those days might well have demanded appropriately lavish sets to accommodate them.

Le Diable et le bon Dieu came up on the agenda again when Olivier's National Theatre Company set up shop at the Chichester Festival. But Sartre was rejected in favour of first *St Joan* and then Peter Shaffer's *The Royal Hunt of the Sun* - collectors of theatrical coincidence will probably note that both the Shaffer and the Sartre have certain similarities of theme. H. M. Tennent also became interested, but backed down for presumably the same reason as the Court: cost.

The play remained Sartre's own favourite among his stage works, as

he told Simone de Beauvoir quite unequivocally towards the end of his life. And it is unlikely that he was much influenced by the fact that the character of Goetz had long interested him and indeed had been the subject of an "heroic work" written when he was 11 or 12. Tonight London will have a chance to see Sartre's personal choice when *The Devil and the Good Lord* goes into preview at the Lyric, Hammersmith, directed by John Dexter and designed by Jocelyn Herbert.

Sartre and this particular play have moved in and out of Dexter's life for the last thirty years. He first came across it in 1952 when the script was sent to George Rose with a view to tempting him to play Goetz. Later he was at Chichester when it was under consideration.

"The first time probably that I really championed it was when the National moved into the Old Vic. But the problem then was that the man who was obvious casting for Goetz, Albert Finney, was about to leave the company and once again it was passed over in favour of something else. Thereafter it disappeared as far as I am concerned, apart from a brief spell in New York when Richard Burton was playing in *Equus* and it was suggested to him that he considered Goetz - and he did for a period.

"It swam back again virtually by chance. Hammersmith asked me to direct a play for them and it was *Le Diable et le bon Dieu* (designer of many of their productions) who suggested looking at Sartre. Her argument, quite correctly, was that Sartre had been more or less ignored in the theatre Court: cost.

Le Diable et le bon Dieu, by Simone de Beauvoir, translated by Jocelyn Herbert, £14.95.

since his death in 1980. *Huis Clos* was the play we had in mind, but there on the bookshop shelf next to it was the paperback of *Le Diable et le bon Dieu*. (The Penguin translation, which is not the one being used at Hammersmith, calls it *Lucifer and the Lord*.)

Dexter and Herbert decided that London's *Devil* would have nothing in common with Paris's first *Diable*. Photographs of that production, by Louis Jourvet, make it look more like Rossini's *Le Comte Ory* than a slice of philosophical theatre. Hammersmith's stage will be dominated during the four-hour span of the play (including a "dinner interval" of 35 minutes or so) by a raised platform backed by large screens for projections. Jocelyn Herbert's solution is characteristically practical:

"*Le Diable et le bon Dieu* is epic theatre, if by that phrase you mean that each of its many scenes makes its own statement. Sartre demanded virtually everything in scenic terms in his text and we're giving him very little.

Dexter too is doing a little economizing by employing a cast of 20 - still quite large in non-RSC or National terms - to cover those 80 parts. But the first problem was to find a Goetz.

"For some time I was foxed - mainly by the image of Brasseur in the part, the larger-than-life figure Goetz is generally reckoned to be. But I then remembered that Sartre was not altogether keen on Brasseur's performance [to Simone de Beauvoir in *adieu* he was positively complaining and was reckoned to have preferred Francois Perrier's interpretation when the play was revived under Georges Wilson's direction. With that in mind I went directly for

Gerard Murphy [the RSC Prince Hal in *Henry IV*]. So, after thirty years, what is the prime attraction of *Le Diable et le bon Dieu* to Dexter?

"For a start the humour. *Nekrasov* is reckoned to be Sartre's "funny" play. I worked on that as assistant director at the Court and I don't reckon we made it funny enough. But reading Frank Hauser's translation, the one we're using, I'm struck by the humour, particularly in the character of Heinrich, the Lord's appointed but a man forced up against a wall by the finger of God. He's a kind of Francois Mauriac figure - or someone from Feydeau trapped by dogma.

(At the end of Act I the "villain" Goetz plays a game of dice under the eyes of Heinrich. The penalty of losing is that he will have to do good for a year and a day. He loses deliberately.)

"But above all it is a chance to bring debate back into theatre. We seem to have lost the ability to bring good argument into contemporary theatre. Sartre in this play has a passion for ideas that is positively Shavian. He is saying basically that man is responsible for what he is and that he should stop laying the blame on God. The follow-up is of course that once you have got rid of the burden of God you take on the burden of man.

"The first act sets the scene up to the game of dice. The second half develops the debate. In between there is the dinner interval - my goodness, we're turning Hammersmith into an existentialist Glynedebourne."

*Hauser translated *Diable* in 1976 after the success of *Kean* at the Oxford Playhouse with Alan Badel. Probably had the same actor in mind for Goetz.

Television
Historic abuses

A nineteenth-century Liverpool chief constable described soccer as "the police's friend". He, like the workers of many chapels and churches, considered this game, which the Northern Working Classes had taken over from the public schools, as just the thing to keep the streets clear of disorder, from street games and the demon drink. A Leicester University study, which we heard about in BBC's *Timewatch* last night, suggests that the chief constable was too optimistic even in his own times, and has it that soccer and violence have been historically inseparable. Mr Patrick Murphy, of the department of sociology, said that examination of FA records, and more fruitfully, national and local newspapers such as the *Leicester Mercury*, had shown that verbal abuse, refereeing, invasions of the pitch and all those headlined aberrations - which we might have thought of proprietorially as symptomatic of our own age - were a historical commonplace.

In the 20 years before 1914, some 3,500 to 4,000 incidents of violence had been uncovered. In the 1890s members of the armed forces were being admitted free in the hope that they might deter the rougher elements and the FA were recommending steel barriers as early as 1900 to stop pitch invasions.

Mr Murphy said the tendency now was to see violence in the context of the game itself rather than as deeply rooted and needing social reform to alleviate it. Obviously shortage of time precluded Mr Murphy from being specific about what such reforms might be.

My own historical memory noted that the study seemed rooted in pre-1914 days. Between the wars, my impression was that the young behaved themselves.

Still, it was an interesting item, and it was amusing to hear how this newspaper described the 1914 Cup Final, the last at Crystal Palace, between Liverpool and Burnley, as "one of slender interest except to the Lancashire working classes". They behaved themselves, however, which seemed to be attributed to the presence of the King for the first time and the sound of an early cuckoo. Members of the Lancashire working classes and others may like to be reminded that Burnley won 1-0.

Anthony Burton enthusiastically presented the first in a series of six programmes, *The Rise and Fall of King Cotton*, on BBC1. Obviously someone in the BBC is hooked on it, for the industry here has already been excellently dealt with by them this year in the series *All Our Working Lives*. Mr Burton's programme was colourful but not compulsive. I lost the thread early on.

Dennis Hackett

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Promenade Concert
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Mark Elder yielded the baton to Thea Musgrave to conduct her own *Clarinet Concerto* at Tuesday night's Promenade Concert, and at one point she in turn passed it over to the clarinet soloist, Michael Collins. He flourished it rhythmically at the battery of four drummers among the percussion and drove them into a frenzy, having by then returned to his starting point at the front of the platform, after moving himself through four points of the orchestral compass.

Although radio listeners will have missed seeing his peripatetics, a gramophone record some years ago proved that there are decidedly sound musical reasons for the soloist to shift his ground in that way. It enables him to lead smaller groups within the whole, to break away from time to time and dramatize the musical idea. It is an ingenious device on the composer's part, with which she enriched the concerto repertoire before she married and went to live in the United States, and it was good to have her back to remind us of it.

Dance

Rambert Workshop
The Place

The programme at The Place until Saturday is ostensibly an opportunity for dancers of Ballet Rambert to try their hand at choreography in workshop conditions. But it is rather more elaborate than that might imply since, although only two of the pieces credit a designer, they all look carefully dressed, and no fewer than 10 musicians help provide the accompaniment.

Seven of the dancers contribute to the programme. A problem with such an evening is that, unless a choreographer has a marked personal style (which none of these has), the products may tend to look all much alike, since they are all subjected within the company to the same formative influences.

Mark Baldwin, to some extent, overcame that by having his cast wear surrealistic costumes designed by Paul Gibbs, but his ballet (at 15 minutes, the longest last evening) was singularly uncommunicative. I wor-

John Percival

Theatre
Unlikely heroic candidate

A View from the
Bridge
Young Vic

Much ink has been wasted on disproving Arthur Miller's tragic credentials, while *Death of a Salesman* and *The Crucible* keep on strengthening their grip on the world repertoire as pedant-proof masterpieces. But those arguments do have force when applied to *A View from the Bridge*, in which Miller staked everything on hitting the tragic jackpot.

A fine, high, always visible arc of forces, moving in full view to a single explosion" was his first description of it: a fight to the death between public and private loyalties, enacted in the heart of one man, and supervised by a choric narrator whom Miller introduced partly to underline his debt to the Greeks and partly to prevent the dumb spectators from misunderstanding him yet again.

Rat in the Skull
Royal Court

An RUC officer interrogating (no, the word is interviewing) an IRA suspect with an English policeman required to be present: Ron Hutchinson's play deftly uses a concrete situation to symbolize his view of our present function as "umpire between the two sorts of Paddy", weary, uncomprehending and having less in common with an Ulster Protestant than the two Irelands have with each other.

While the PC (Gary Oldman) whinges to his superior and confesses to greater knowledge of Spurs than of O'Neill's red hand, Brian Cox batters at Colum Conway's obstinate silence with a detailed, knowing caricature of the Catholic family: breeding for the cause, dole and family allowance, ignorance, nurturing of myth and a simple career choice between priest and gunman. But the brilliant, if eventually tedious, racial shows not simply the interrogator's eye for the victim's soft underbelly but an equally inveterate bigotry that feeds on incurable history (and the distortion of it) in the same fashion. The way is clear for his bitter image of the rat in the skull, the unheeded and unheeded impulse to escape from the madness; and for his violence on the prisoner, which suggests he has yielded to that madness but in fact, by wrecking the prosecution, is

Greeks aside, the piece also appeared shortly after Kazan's *On the Waterfront*, and evidently set out to offer an alternative view of longshore Brooklyn as seen (from the bridge) in reflective moral perspective. There is the same insistence on strict closed community loyalty, the revenge ethic; and the same focus on an excruciating dilemma which leads the hero, Eddie Carbone, to shun his illegally domiciled relatives to the immigration authorities rather than allow one of them to marry his beloved niece.

As Miller and his lawyer spokesman Alfieri claim, you can see it all coming; and the piece rivets your attention with the poisonous details by which a picture of affectionate family life ends with a corpse on the sidewalk.

But, as for tragedy, there has seldom been so unlikely a heroic candidate as the domineering, bigoted and benighted Eddie; while Alfieri's comments about him (such as the claim

that this bewildered figure "allowed himself to be wholly known") suggest that he is too high up on the bridge to see his client at all.

Roger Smith's revival boasts an excellent design by Shelagh Keegan, combining the Carbone living room with an upper-level washing-sun-drying scene, topped off with fire-escapes for the immigration hue and cry.

Malcolm Tierney, relying on costume and space to occupy as much space as possible, remains a small-scale Eddie, seen at his best in the teasing boxing-lesson scene and in his moment of horror at the accusation of incestuous motive. The homosexual element has dated as badly as Eliza Doolittle's "bloody". But there is a good performance of the laughing boy suitor from Vincenzo Ricotta, who succeeds in lightening the atmosphere without undercutting the sense of fatality.

Irving Wardle



In the maze without an exit: Brian Cox (left) dramatically carrying the play, with Gary Oldman's policeman

calculated to break the vicious circle.

Or so it seems. What with the accents and argot of the Irish, the slang and technical jargon of the police and a consciously clever obliquity of speech throughout, this play practises unintelligibility like a fine art. The witty, vigorous, authentic writing may impede communication but it fixes the characters and, paradoxically, confines the whole subject as though it actually was a maze with no exit.

Max Stafford-Clark's production is finely cast, neglecting chances to emphasize and clarify, lifelike to the point of inaudibility. Mr Cox, really hitting his form since *Strange Interlude*, carries the play like a Titan, switching from graphic, luxuriant taunts to sudden glaring fury, and finally resigned to paying with his life for a subtle solution to a deadlock that the militant Catholic sees only in black and white.

Anthony Masters

Venice Film Festival
A visual culture not to be ignored

The Italian cinema has recently experienced the most disastrous box-office plummeting in its history, so it is hardly surprising that the emphasis of the Venice Festival is on the relationship of cinema, television and video. A whole section of the festival is dedicated to films made for television, and in this group Richard Eyre's *Laughter House* (the only British exhibit apart from *Greystoke*) has made the strongest impression. It is instructive to see how other good directors succumb to the inhibitions of working for television. Krzysztof Zanussi austere restricts himself to tight, concentrated, claustrophobic close-ups in his adaptation of Max Frisch's play *Barbarian*. In *The Haunting Passion* John Korty limits himself rather in terms of content, adapting trash melodrama.

Another side-event in Venice presents a daily selection of video-clips, a new contribution to visual culture that cannot readily be ignored: films like *Flash Dance*, *Beat Street* and *Streets of Fire* show the influence all too clearly, and feature directors like Alex Cox (*Repro Man*) are beginning to emerge from the genre. Usually abstract montages, designed to generate the maximum visceral excitement in order to sell pop discs, video-clips range from the most primitive rediscoveries of the first principles of trick films to highly sophisticated experiments in editing. Video too has invaded the "fine" arts in a big way: the great art show of the Biennale is full of efforts - mostly ludicrous - to incorporate monitors into sculptural structures.

All this is a far cry from the two greatest exhibits in the film festival, both shown out of competition. I wrote earlier this week about Edgar Reitz's great popular epic *Heimat*, which continues to be the sensation of the Lido. Though actually produced for television, this is a supremely a film - albeit the longest in the world - only completely realized when it is shown on a big screen and with the collective psychic participation of an audience. The same night he said for the Taviani Brothers' *Kaos*, a worthy successor to their memorable *Padre Padrone*.

After the more operatic efforts of *La notte di San Lorenzo*, they have returned to the majestic legendary and folk-tale style of the earlier film. "Epic" is a word ordinarily to be resisted, but this is a film

that again demands it, if only for the sweeping landscapes and Nicola Piovani's rich, portentous score.

Running for more than three and a half hours, *Kaos* consists of a group of Sicilian stories, freely adapted from Pirandello's *Novella per un anno*. Pirandello was himself Sicilian; the name of his native town, Girgenti, is a corruption of the Greek word *kaos*. All the stories are set around the turn of the century, but have the timelessness of tales from a medieval story cycle: an anecdote of a woman who rejects the devotion of her son because he was conceived out of a rape by a bandit; a comedy about a potter who is trapped in the giant oil jar he is mending; an eerie tale of a true lunatic; an epilogue evoking a childhood memory of Pirandello himself, and providing one of the most breathtaking images of a film of staggering visual actuality.

A new film by Erden Kiral, the Turkish director of *A Season in Hakkari*, is again essentially cinematic, even though it was financed by television (with the ubiquitous Channel 4 as one of the partners). German in production and title and filmed in Greece, *Der Spiegel* remains unmistakably Turkish in scene and spirit. Again it is a folk tale about a loving, jealous husband and a wife whose emergence from an age-old image in a mirror offered by a seducer. Luigi Comencini's seductive and stylish *Cuore*, based on Edmondo de Amico's well-loved novel of early-century schoolboys, also belies its origins as a television series with its rich production values and professional expertise. Conversely Angela's *War* demonstrates how a film can be quite modest in scale yet still triumph in style and content over those, inhibitions of ambition which, in the end, are what damns a work as a "television film".

Eija-Liisa Bergholm's second film (her first was made 12 years ago), *Angela's War* is based on part of a novel-cycle by Jörn Donner, who also produced the film and acts in it. A skilfully wrought and subtly ironic study of the way lives were shattered by Finland's shifting wartime alliances, the film includes in its cast Erland Josephson, who is one of the youngest members of the antiquated Venice jury.

David Robinson

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SPECTRUM

Power and glory of Greene at 80

Graham Greene is 80 on October 2. His career has spanned almost 60 years in which he has produced novels, film scripts, essays, criticism and journalism. Now he stands alone as the most widely accepted and appreciated of British writers. His struggles with religion, politics and personality have made him one of the most discussed and accessible authors of his generation. Yet personally he has remained remote, shunning publicity and avoiding commentary on his works. *The Times* has asked prominent figures in many fields to pay their respects to his genius.

LORD GOWRIE
Minister for the Arts

Years ago, I sat between Graham Greene and Eamonn Kitt at a lunch party. They were well suited and, as was only reasonable, talked across me. Kindness prompted Greene to bring me in.

He was nearing 60 and complained that a peril of age was that you were supposed to give advice to the young. His view was that everyone should try to start a career by becoming a foreign correspondent of *The Times*. A literalist, I tried and failed to do this, but joined the *Educational Supplement* instead. It would have been more Graham Greenish to get a counter-ster from Miss Kitt.

As is the case with his exact contemporary, Christopher Isherwood, it is difficult to think of Greene as any older than he has ever been: the sensitivity is of a young man older than his years.

I wish he had written more short stories (the collection, as well as the title piece, *May We Borrow Your Husband*, is one of the funniest things in English) and more novels like *Dr. Fischer*. His genius is for the comedy that just makes bearable the predictable and universal sadness of human motivation. He is a bit sentimental about God and the Third World, both of whom, in their mid-Twentieth century guises, he has in effect invented.

A. J. AYER
Philosopher and author

I admire the works of Graham Greene more than those of any other living novelist. This is in spite of the fact that I wholly lack the religious faith which inspires some of his best books like *The Heart of the Matter* and *The Power and the Glory*. I find no great difference of quality between books of this sort and what he calls his

"entertainments". *Our Man in Havana*, *The Comedians* and *The Honorary Consul* all occupy a high place in my assessment of his work.

It is encouraging to note how successful he has been in maintaining his standards throughout his eight decades. *The Human Factor*, which appeared in 1978, was as moving as anything that he has written.

His plays have not seemed to me to have attained quite the same high level as his novels, but their shortfall is counterbalanced by the excellence of his film scripts, as in *The Fallen Idol* and *The Third Man*.

It has been my good fortune to know Graham Greene for over 30 years, not only as a writer but as a man. In wishing him a happy birthday, I desire to pay tribute also to the public stand which he has taken, and continues to take, against manifestations of tyranny and injustice.



Greene at *The Times*: Greene was on the staff of *The Times* from 1926 to 1930. He had been educated at Berkhamsted and Balliol College, Oxford. He had been unhappy at school and in 1920 his father sent him for psychoanalysis, a radical step at the time. He has confessed to falling in love with the analyst's wife, who later remarked: "What a pity Graham became a writer. He could have made such a good medium". Greene's journalism was to continue with jobs as film critic and literary editor of *The Spectator* and his fascination, both fictional and real, with the job has never left him. His recent outbursts against corruption in the South of France have shown his determination to continue to observe the real world about him. "For me political action is writing and nothing else. I've helped and defended some people by my writing. I've attacked some people by my writing." As a protest against the imprisonment of Soviet dissidents, Greene asked the Russians to stop translating his books and tried to arrange for his blocked royalties to go to their wives.

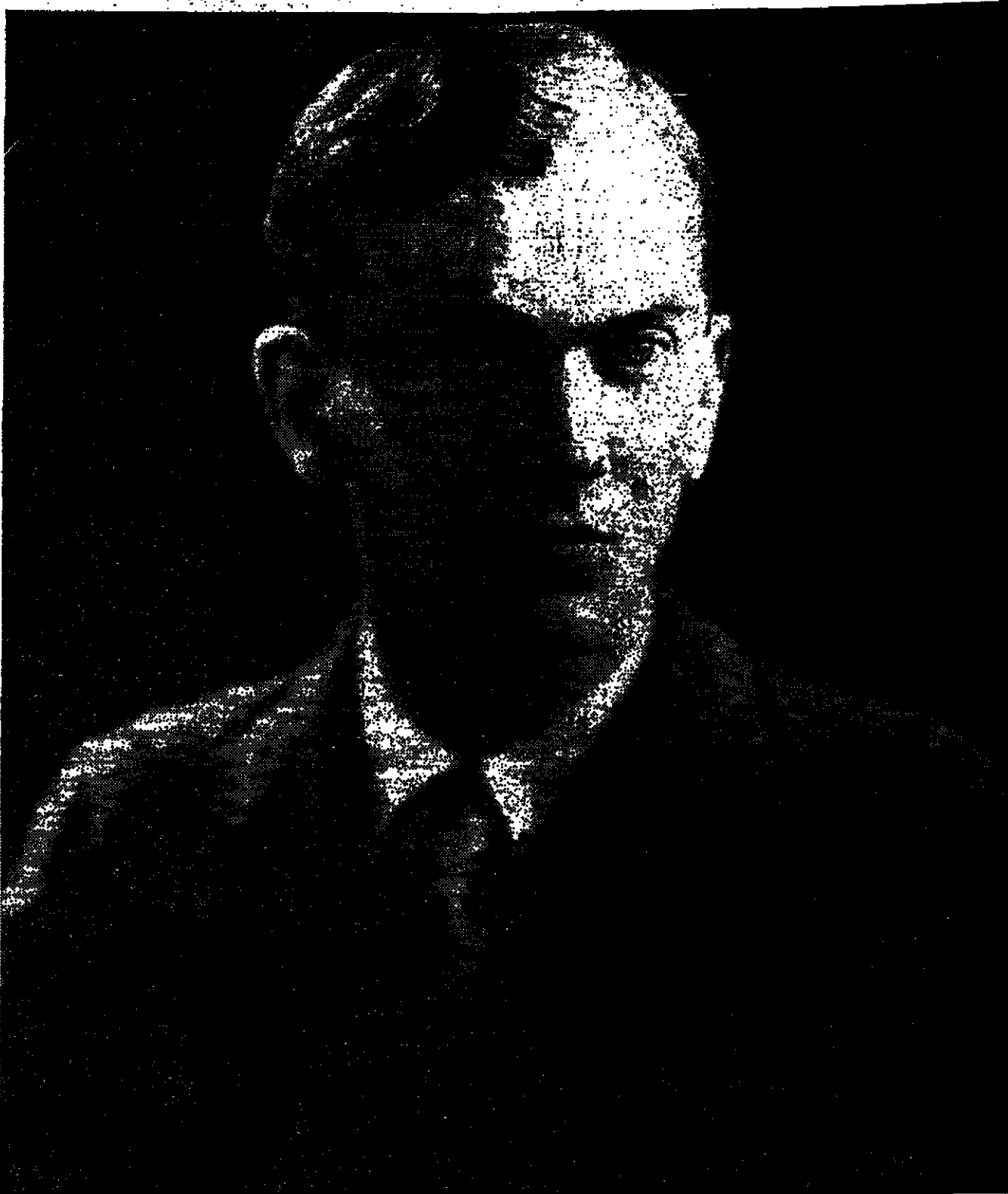
MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE
Author

The prospect of becoming the G.O.M. of English Letters would at one time have appalled Graham Greene. Now, on his eightieth birthday, it must be seen as a just recognition of a long and variegated life dedicated to the craft of writing.

Whatever other preoccupations he may have had, when he picks up his pen it has always been to use words exactly and truthfully. He is, indeed, the most skilful and conscientious of contemporary writers.

Then - what has always fascinated me - there is his Catholicism, which, despite heresies and irregularities, has continued to occupy his mind, and perhaps also his soul. I cherish the memory of walking up and down with him by the Sea of Galilee and talking about the Incarnation as expounded in the New Testament. His favourite text is also mine: "Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief."

As a fellow octogenarian, sincerely and affectionately, I salute him.



"The young Graham Greene: 'What is the good of wishing? The books are always there, the moment of crisis waits, and now our children in their turn are taking down the future and opening the pages' - from *The Lost Childhood*"



Greene abroad: Greene was in the Foreign Office from 1941 to 1944, a period in which he was involved in espionage, a fascination which has remained with him. His interest in the politics and spiritual life of the Third World is perhaps his most instantly recognizable characteristics as a writer. "Greenland", the mythical territory in which his characters are always said to move, has always seemed to be a land of political unrest and constant danger - typically in South America or Africa. Such uncertainty always provided him with the sense of real pressure under which his characters are obliged to act. This obsession with the risky perimeter of civilization is summarized by one of his favourite quotations - from Browning: "Our interest is on the dangerous edge of things." His fascination with extreme political conditions in the Third World have often made him unpopular. His novel, *The Comedians* about life in Haiti under the dictatorship of Dr Francois Duvalier earned him a vicious attack in a Government pamphlet: "An unbalanced man, a pervers, a writer with a pessimistic vision writing to commission."

NICHOLAS LASH
Professor of Divinity, Cambridge

"It is not reason that is against us", said Cardinal Newman, "but imagination". Direct and honest exploration of the central paradoxes of Christian apprehension - of guilt and divine kindness, of God's glory lodged and leavening in insignificant particulars - is more than usually impossible in a culture whose imagination gives no space for the deployment of Christian vocabulary, confining it to a prime margin, on the edge of the esoteric, called "religion".

Admittedly, the problem partly springs from the poverty of the theologian's own resources. As Greene himself put it: "Much of the difficulty of theology arises from the efforts of men who are not primarily writers to distinguish a quite simple idea with the utmost accuracy". Lacking the writer's skill, the theologian's words (as Greene once said of papal encyclicals) "have no bite, no sting, no concrete image".

The theologian's debt of gratitude, therefore, is in part acknowledgement of the fact that such accuracy is sometimes attained in the novelist's depicting. On one condition, however, and it is a condition which the convergence of Greene's political and religious perspectives (not many novelists have drawn an analogy between Fidel Castro and St Paul) has enabled him to satisfy. There must be no trace of the illusion that it is possible to survey human folly and suffering from some superior vantage point.

Looking "from the top down" things may make sense, but no man has ever been there. You have to be looking from the bottom up to speak, as the old priest does in *Brighton Rock*, of "the appalling strangeness of the mercy of God".

The passage of time has mellowed

the peremptory moralism of *Brighton Rock*. The mercy indicated in *Monsignor Quixote* is still irascible but not, I think, "appalling". Yet Greene at 80 remains, in his own description of those priests he finds congenial, an "apostle of the darker, poorer, more violent world". For which he has our thanks.

KEITH WATERHOUSE
Author and columnist

I was struggling over a half-cooked novel when I read that someone had turned up a 60,000-word manuscript that Graham Greene had written years ago and forgotten about. I thought briefly about doing away with myself. To me, forgetting having written a book is like forgetting having had heart surgery.

The manuscript was a film treatment which, as always, he had written in the form of a novel. That's something else: I've written film treatments and they read like... well, film treatments. Greene seems unable to put pen to paper without writing like Graham Greene. And then forgetting about it. What hope is there for the rest of us?



Greene and film: His novels have proved uniquely cinematic, almost all being turned into movies at one time or another. Unquestionably his most memorable has been *The Third Man*, directed by Carol Reed and starring Orson Welles. In a rare interview he admitted the extent to which the form had influenced him: "When I describe a scene, I capture it with the moving eye of the cine-camera rather than with the photographer's eye - which leaves it frozen. In this precise domain I think the cinema has influenced me."

Authors like Walter Scott or the Victorians were influenced by paintings and constructed their backgrounds as though they were static and came from the hands of a Constable. I work with a camera, following my characters and their movements. So the landscape moves. When I turn my head and look at the harbour, my head moves, the boats move, don't they?

Tomorrow

The ultimate tribute

moreover...
Miles Kington

Prophets and losses 40 years on

Why is it that forecasts for the future always limit themselves to politics and economics, which nobody can forecast for six months, let alone 30 years, and never progress to the things that make life really interesting, like sport, music, cooking and holidays? Here is what the *Moreover* Computer thinks will be in the headlines in 2024.

Sport
Dame Virginia Wade goes narrowly out of the first round at Wimbledon, 6-0, 6-0, after a plucky performance against the Romanian 10-year-old, Monica. Authorities agree that her game is not what it was, but conclude that she is still Britain's No. 1.

Frank Thomas, heavyweight champion of the world according to the World Area Authority (recognized in California and Japan), beats WBNCC champion Greg Wurlitzer to become undisputed champion of California, Japan and New York. He now has only 18 more world champions to beat in order to become world champion.

In their opening Test match against the Channel Islands, England make heavy weather of the bowling of the two Jersey fast men and reach tea on the first day at 108 for 5 (Lord Boycott, not out 7).

"We threw it away", admits Scottish manager Ken McDermid after the opening match of the World Cup Finals, in which his fancied team crash to the Venezuelans 5-0. "It's the old story - we think we can stroll it, so we're caught napping."

In an effort to produce brighter football and bring back soccer's missing millions, the FA decides on a new points system: one point for not retaliating after a foul, one for not kicking the ball away at a free kick, one for not passing back to a goalkeeper and one for not appealing when the ball goes out of play. The reward for a goal stands at 50 points.

Arts
Sir Jonathan Miller's production of *Twelfth Night*, starring veteran pop singer Old Boy George, receives mixed reviews. Some critics think that a punk, transvestite nostalgia version makes a valid point, others object that Shakespeare's verse gets hidden in the effort. Sir Jonathan announces his retirement from the theatre.

London Transport starts an experimental ban on personal TV sets in the Underground.

An *Unidentified Peasant*, by the school of Corot, the last painting in private hands in Britain, is sold to a Russian collector by the Duke of Devonshire.

The new BBC-TV programme *Between 6 and 7*, another attempt to fill the early evening slot, is savaged by media critics.

Hollywood's revival hopes are pinned on the only film in production, *Rocky XXVII*, which tells the story of one man's bid to become the oldest heavyweight champion in history.

Leisure and Communications
The great retrospective exhibition based on the 1984 miners' strike, *King Coal*, is opened at the Victoria & Albert Museum by Sir Arthur Scargill. The opening ceremony is marred by clashes between police and public; there are 80 arrests.

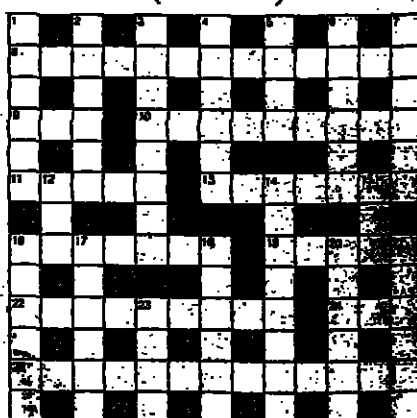
The organizers of the Notting Hill Carnival complain that, although it was the biggest and best yet, the police are still tending to take over. "They have so many floats, do so much helmet-swapping and dance with the crowds so much that our people don't get much of a chance."

In the Fleet Street circulation battle, the *Daily Maxwell* attempts the ultimate coup, to the winner of its newest competition it gives away the newspaper itself.

The Earl of Lichfield announces the theme of the new Pirelli calendar: *The Grandest Old Ladies in the World*.

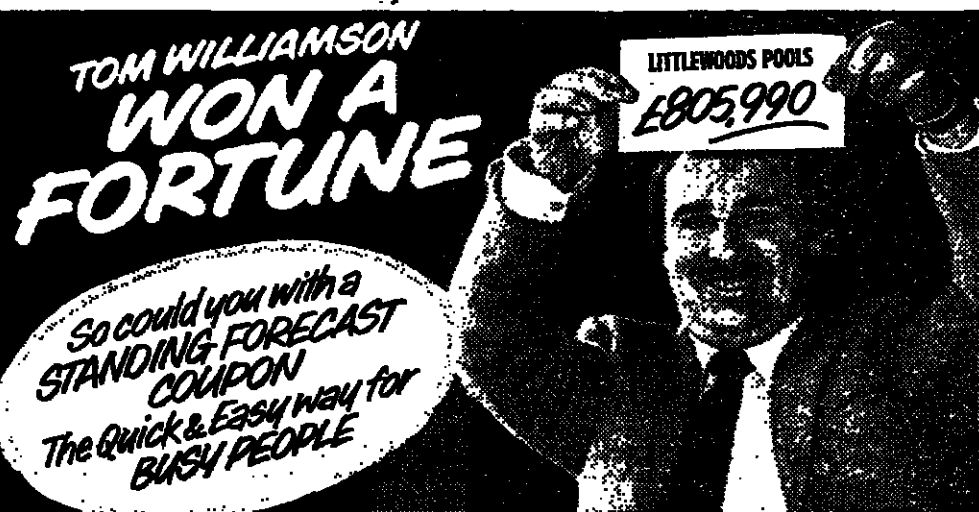
Lord Ingrams denies rumours that he is thinking of giving up the editorship of *Private Eye*. "At my age it is far too late for me to think of getting another job, even if I were qualified for one," he says. "In any case, we need to raise more money for the pending libel case brought by Sir Auberon Waugh."

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 438)



- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| ACROSS | 3 SE Asia Federation (8) |
| 8 Nauseousness (13) | 4 Buzschoer (6) |
| 9 Engine speed (3) | 5 Money voucher (4) |
| 10 Immediate (2,1,6) | 6 Coshime (6) |
| 11 Employment place (5) | 7 Mount (6) |
| 12 Done (7) | 12 Be in debt (3) |
| 13 Gaudy tinkles (7) | 14 Scurl (8) |
| 14 Diaper (5) | 15 Cryptesthesia (1,1,1) |
| 22 Chair strut (9) | 16 Make into gas (6) |
| 24 Cut back (3) | 17 Battle shout (3,3) |
| 25 State Department (7,6) | 18 Inscrutable man (6) |
| DOWN | 20 Sermon platform (6) |
| 1 Third party deposit (6) | 21 Joyful cry (6) |
| 2 Tremble (6) | 23 Neat (4) |

SOLUTION TO No 437
ACROSS: 1 Unhappy 4 Alleviate 7 Eerie 8 Highlight 9 Roll over 13 Cam 16 Flight of fancy 17 Rags 19 Reaction 24 Assessor 25 Idle 26 Strut 27 Apathy
DOWN: 1 Used 2 Antoinette 3 Yaboo 4 Core 6 Vista 7 Lehar 11 Vase 12 Concorde 13 Yaya 15 Aha 18 Ooze 20 Basel 21 Circa 22 Peco 23 Delfy



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BOOKS

FICTION

The trials of a modern Job, the nerves of a bookish spinster, and those crazy years from Dallas to Prague

The best of a bad Job

James Fenton
reviews a
modern problem
of God and pain

**How can He
permit the
sufferings
of the world?**

THE ONLY PROBLEM
By Muriel Spark
The Bodley Head, £7.95

failure of the novel depends very much on this brief characterization. Effie and Harvey represent two approaches to "human suffering." Harvey's approach is theological; he believes in God, the must, the source of all suffering. The same question occurred to Job.

What disturbs Harvey about Effie, during the incident over the chocolate, is that he can see her as a future terrorist. Sententious shoplifting is the first step towards self-righteous gangsterism.

I must say that this characterization is economical to the point of stinginess; but there is something in it. Effie and her sister, Ruth, are daughters of the vicarage; they are English, but they might very easily be (in real life) the German terrorist world. Or Effie might be (in real life) an Italian.

It is worth noting here that the various countries of Western Europe produce different kinds of terrorist, and the German kind and the Italian kind are connected with a delayed reaction against fascism - against the fascist parent, or the parent seen as a fascist. England and

France have very different traditions of terrorist, in both cases connected with colonial history. England itself has produced relatively few terrorists, although there have been, as it were, fellow-travelling terrorists.

Miss Spark's novel appears to be a kind of geographical compromise, grafting an Italian or German style of terrorism on an English girl and having her join a gang in France. Consequently, although the setting of the book is quite specific, there is a sense of it being contrived. Apart from the police, none of the people we meet belong where we find them.

As Harvey progresses with his study, we expect his sufferings to parallel those of Job. But they do not exactly do so. What happens is that, having walked out on the woman he loved, he begins to receive all kinds of attention. The comforters cluster round.

One of these is Effie's sister, Ruth, a character of curiously undramatic but stubborn selfishness, who decides she will move in with Harvey, bringing with her Effie's child by a subsequent liaison. And because Harvey is rich (unlike Job, he does not lose his wealth), she will persuade him to buy for her the chateau at the end of the drive. And, because Christmas is coming along, she will invite from England an aimless but ingratiating young man who happens to be in love with Effie.

By now the police are aware that Effie and her gang are operating in the area, and thus suspicion falls on the erstwhile recluse, Harvey. Is he connected with the gang? Is he in contact with his wife? And so forth.

The consequent publicity, as the press and police investigate, constitutes a kind of suffering of Job. But the real suffering is at the unexpected level. Effie's arrival with her gang in the area has something of a suicidal quality (that kind of terrorism devoid of any real political meaning) is a sort of suicide. It's like a protracted bender which can only end



Muriel Spark manipulates a suffering hero and his perishing wife

in a shoot-out. The terrorists take on the state, knowing that the state must, in the end, win. The state must kill the terrorist, in order to prove the terrorists' point that the state itself lives by terror. The German terrorists are saying "We are your sons and your fathers - see how you kill us, you Fascists." And Effie is saying to Harvey: "You abandon me over an argument about capitalism. Now see if I am not right. Capitalism is going to kill me and ask you to identify the body."

It is a most strange novel, written with Miss Spark's great gift for the uncanny. And how concisely the whole thing is put. But yet it does leave the reader unsatisfied. It looked at the outset as if it was going to offer more. But, instead, it prefers to take its secret to Effie's grave.

Art in limitations

Bryan Appleyard

HOTEL DU LAC
By Anita Brookner
Cape, £7.95

This is a novel about limitations. At every turn a boundary is apparent: of perception, of sympathy, or of knowledge. Everything is framed, a suitable enough device for an art historian like Miss Brookner, and at the beginning and end we are deftly made aware that we are stepping in then out of a quite separate world.

The heroine, Edith Hope, has escaped to a somewhat blank Swiss hotel. She has fled from a mysterious scandal at home. An emotionally fragile spinster, she writes long, elaborate letters to her married lover and observes her fellow guests as autumn draws in. But she is perpetually aware that her perceptions are inadequate and quite often simply wrong. For all the detail of her observation it remains somehow unrealistic. She makes a living by writing romantic novels and, more to the point, she actually believes in them. She is aware of the incongruity of this; the rest of her world accepts them simply as accomplished little entertainments.

With a dedication to Rosemund Lehmann and brief passing tributes to Colette and Henry James, it is clear where Miss Brookner sees her antecedents.

Lewin's view that Hitler could have stopped the Holocaust in time to harness the scientific and technological originality of the German Jews to his imperial needs is starkly controversial. Setting the moral issues aside, he argues that such a volte-face by Hitler would have been no more difficult than his concordat with the Pope and his 1939 pact with the Kremlin. He had the opportunity after the Night of the Long Knives in 1934, when he brought the Storm Troopers to heel, to mend his fences with the Jews. Had he done so, the consequences might have been the world's first nuclear target.

He is on firmer ground in his analysis of Hitler's impact on the German machinery of Government. Trusting no one, he duplicated and often complicated the command and control mechanism, setting up Party machinery to carry forward his policies in competition with the established organs of the German state. Using the principle of divide and rule he created a servo-mechanism to protect himself, but in so doing, he hastened German decision making.

In the military field Lewin rightly singles out Hitler's withdrawal syndrome as his last and perhaps greatest mistake of all, and suggests that this did not stem from his experiences as a corporal in the First World War on the Western Front but from his overpowering egotism. Hitler, he points out, was the supreme possessive; he was the Reich and the Reich was Hitler; any surrender of territory was unacceptable and, indeed unimaginable because it was an extension of himself.

Lewin draws his epitaph for Hitler from Doctor Johnson: "He left the name at which the world gave pause. To point a moral, or adorn a tale."

It is a pity Lewin did not live long enough to produce the sequel: why it took the Allies so long to master a nation led by such a man.

The flaws in the Führer

William Jackson

HITLER'S MISTAKES
By Ronald Lewin
Secker and Warburg, £9.95

set out on the creation of his "Thousand Year Reich" for the total benefit of the Greater German people with nothing better to offer the rest of the world than a totalitarianism to German efficiency. Few empires have flourished without bringing some boon to the conquered: National Socialism had nothing for the lesser breeds beyond the Aryan pale. Lacking any feel for human fulfilment, Hitler's Teutonic Empire was doomed before the first panzer division went into action.

Basil Boothroyd

AN ABC OF NOSTALGIA
By E. S. Turner
Michael Joseph, £9.95

noticed? Whistling and errand boys go together. Or did they've gone. So has whistling for cabs, but whistling by natural gift, but aided by the instrument of the referee or railwayman. Seventy years back, in London, it had become enough of a nuisance to be banned between ten at night and seven in the morning.

Each oddity acquires its supporting oddities. When a guest of the Oswald Mosleys fell off a pogo-stick and broke his jaw, the lethal toy was chucked into the river. The Two Minutes' Silence, before the Passing Bell has passed, with its sombre codes notifying the sex and age of the passer, had we

A menagerie of the odd the old and the forgotten

Those old enough to remember the Yellow Peril have probably forgotten what it was. They are here dryly reminded. Those too young are informed. The same goes for Black Ascot, Cousinism and Aeolian Harps. Further down the alphabet, how about the Passing Bell and the Pogostick?

Since the author has a wonderful eye for oddities, and behind the eye a grave yet exulting twinkle, the book is funny on both selection and presentation, and makes the two levels of audience captive. Or three. As well as the ignorant and forgetful, there are those who find they have been assuming continuity in aspects of life long ceased. The Dunces' Cap (now for cartoonists only). Errand boys. Whistling. The Two Minutes' Silence. The Passing Bell has passed, with its sombre codes notifying the sex and age of the passer, had we

Adding to the sum of human happiness

Gay Firth

THE FABULOUS ENGLISHMAN
By Robert McCrum
Hannish Hamilton, £8.95

THINKS
By Keith Waterhouse
Michael Joseph, £8.95
THE SUMMER BOY
By Don Bannister
William Heinemann, £8.95

Leaving aside flights of fiction attempted by the likes of Miss Barbara Cartland, with the dubious purpose of spreading happiness around as if it were athlete's foot, making people happy is as rare in novels as it is in the human race - to which, as G. K. Chesterton pointed out, so many readers belong. Christopher Iles, *The Fabulous Englishman*, can make people happy.

He is fabulous in the literal sense: perceptions of him, at home and abroad, tend to superimpose myth upon his somewhat ingenuous, humorous actuality. "Famous for fifteen minutes" as a young man for a first (and only) novel, the fables clinging to him are a nuisance when "I am trying, of course, to convey something about who he is, his tastes and style, the sense I have of a man caught in a time-war." Making people happy is his "special gift."

He shares it here with a "collaborator": a first-person master of ceremonies who has devised - "I use the word advisedly" - this narrative; with their amanuensis, Robert McCrum, and with Keith Waterhouse and Don Bannister, whose inventiveness, audacity, and humour likewise add to the sum of human happiness this week.

"Christopher says, probably quoting, that the most important thing about a book is what you leave out," says Robert McCrum, fast-bowling a flurry of agreeably sour indiscretions about book publishing, largely ignores the maxim. Wrapped in a dust jacket montage of street fighting and Soviet tanks in Prague in 1968, his third novel is a glittery literary collage: beautifully organized language; word games played with careful art to comfort a sad heart.

It is at once a tale of how the book came to be written, a tale of self-justification - "those crazy years from Dallas to Prague" - and a modern Canterbury Tale of a "boyish, slightly defeated figure" travelling to find a bookseller pen-friend behind the Iron Curtain, a lost love, Milena, the girl whose kaleidoscope eyes have been closed forever, and a fresh focus for faded idealism. "I like a book that knows what it's doing and with a bit of mystery."

Accompanied by songs and the sweet airs of the Sixties, a sad, stylish, satisfying procession of swinging pilgrims ride forth under Mr McCrum's subtle, sharply fastidious eye. *Go, little book, go, little myn tragedie*...

Hilariously and terrifyingly, Keith Waterhouse makes a pilgrim's progress through "a multi-image holographic aura" of grisly retribution as vast in its scale as any great battle painting, as ingenious in its cruelty as any biblical panorama of Hell. "Viz: what happens between your ears and mine - and James Thurber's Walter Mitty's - in the intervals between delightful daydreams, delicious fantasy, and de-lovely noises that go pocketa-pocketa-pocketa."

Thinks is a brilliantly contrived cartoon speech balloon of a novel: a day in the mind - and the mediocre, visibly dismal life of Edgar Samuel Bapty, thrice

married, a commercial radio station manager fast approaching the end of more than his career. Nondescript, middle-aged, overweight in a tight creased, blue velvet suit, he looks "as sane as anyone on this 8.33 to Victoria." He is. So am I. So are you.

There is not an ordinary, unexceptional member of the human race who does not think extraordinary thoughts in that "bubbling stew of fury, frustration and disappointment," the human brain. At least Bapty's silent rages are exuberant. They harm no-one, except vicariously. That is the best that can be said for them, and Keith Waterhouse says it, loud and clear. For the rest: "living, or rather thinking, vicariously, is a trait which he who lives a novel shares with those who read it." Feel free to leave, sir, madam; but look in the mirror first. Your lips are moving.

The Summer Boy, Martin Morley, a junior reporter on the newspaper in his Yorkshire home town, is too ardently engaged with his own life to live, or think vicariously in any way. So far, so good for him: readers will count themselves lucky to share even vicariously, his 20-year-old energy, decency, and promise.

Not the least remarkable feature of Don Bannister's unobtrusively remarkable fourth novel is the way it shows - if we look beyond a good strong plot, interesting action, and vivid characterizations matched to dialogue wonderfully audible, not just readable - how integrity and optimism begin to fray into melancholy; Martin will be lucky if he can continue to resist coming to terms with the corrosive cynicism commonplace in "adult" attitudes and behaviour. In the meantime, cry God for his editor, known as "God" for a Chief Reporter determined to "make some sort of a newspaperman out of you yet"; and for novels which, in pursuing excellence rather than happiness, give both.

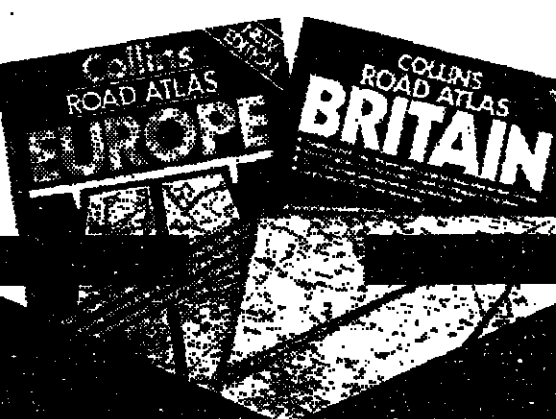
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THE TIMES DIARY

Skeleton in the closet

Neil Kinnock's condemnation of picket-line violence at the TUC conference brought accusations of hypocrisy yesterday from one group of cynical Kent miners. Chatting at a conference bar, they were quick to raise an incident in Brighton in 1981 when Kinnock splattered a brandy bottle at a young man. It happened at the end of what was described as the "ugliest week in Kinnock's political career", during which he opposed Tony Benn's bid for deputy leadership. Kinnock, then shadow education spokesman, was alone in the lavatory washing his hands when a youth walked in and kicked Kinnock on the elbow. Kinnock then seized him, pulling him in close. "And then I beat the s--- out of him", he had confided to friends, adding later that apparently there was "blood and vomit all over the floor". As for his peaceful support of the NUM, the miners recalled how Kinnock offered one collector at the Durham Miners' Gala this summer a 50p piece. "If that's all you want to give, keep it", said the miner as he threw it back indignantly.

Low-spirited

If any of the units on the British Army's Exercise Lionheart are plotting to celebrate its launch this week by raiding any cocktail cabinets along the way, they are in for a disappointment. The strongest stuff is likely to be soda pop. One unit eased the rigours of the last comparable exercise, "Crusader", by throwing a champagne breakfast at one of the stopping points. Wives and girlfriends were invited. This was not viewed as being entirely in keeping with the martial spirit, and an imperial rocket of complaint was launched from the office of the Chief of General Staff. Things, as they say, go better with Coke.

Grin and bear it

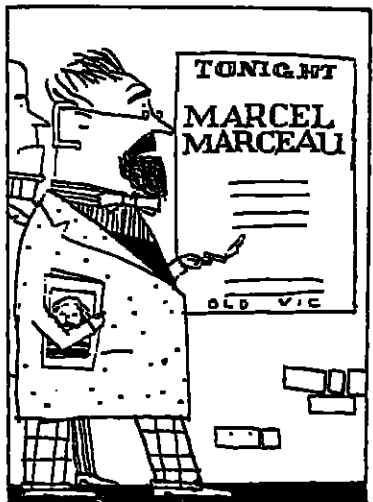
The bearlike figure of Boris Yevgenyevich, Soviet observer to the TUC, was strangely absent from this year's opening. Fears were that Yevgenyevich, who has attended Congresses since 1957 and is invariably first in the hall, had been put off by last year's objections to his presence in the wake of the Korean airline affair. Not so. By yesterday a seat in the visitors' gallery was once more groaning beneath his 17-odd stone. He had been delayed apparently by an important Politburo meeting in Moscow. "I told the General Secretary", he complained, "but he wouldn't listen".

● The "cure-all" well in Medina, Saudi Arabia, used by thousands for its "miraculous medical powers", has been closed. The Medina Governorate said its water was "unsuitable for human consumption".

Strike a light

NUM vice-president Mick McGahey has been negotiating hard - not with Ian MacGregor but with the kiosk boy in Brighton's Metropole Hotel. Unwilling to pay £1.40 for cigarettes in the hotel bar, he has been quibbling daily about the kiosk price of £1.20 on the grounds that they cost only £1.00 "down the road". Like MacGregor, the boy has stubbornly refused to compromise.

BARRY FANTONI



"I loved his interpretation of Scargill and MacGregor"

Price of youth

Bookseller James Fergusson plays an interesting game in the latest *Books & Booklets*: judging the collector's value of first editions of novelists' first books. The premium is on youth. Perennial teenager Martin Amis's *The Rachel Papers* fetches £40, while whipper-snapper William Boyd's *A Good Man in Africa*, published in 1981, is now worth £50. Sadly the outstanding Marcel Spark's first work changes hands for just £35 - although even that is better than Gore Vidal, Fergusson estimates his 1946 debut, *A Willing Man*, is today worth absolutely nothing.

Squashed

Twenty-one years after the Victoria and Albert Museum set up a special committee to look into acquiring a computer for its cataloguing, an impressive-looking ACT Apricot has arrived. But the curators' joy was short-lived. The new technology is for display only, first in the "Office of the future" exhibition, and then on permanent show in the furniture department. So it is back to quill pens and ledgers.

PHS

Why Hongkong must learn to rule

by David Howell

In the next few weeks the die will be cast for Hongkong. It is true that the agreement being reached with Beijing is to be subject to the approval of Parliament and to an assessment of local Hongkong opinion. But once the British Government has secured a carefully balanced package deal from the Chinese there will clearly be no room for amendments and it is inconceivable that Parliament would turn down what the Government commends. So the next few weeks will be decisive in shaping the future for Hongkong's five million inhabitants.

Contrary to much self-congratulatory press comment in London, the agreement will not be a very satisfactory, let alone a glorious, episode in British overseas policy. Sir Geoffrey Howe has certainly rescued a near-calamitous situation by patient negotiation. In the next 10 to 13 years there is time enough for fortunes to be made and for new equipment to be installed, depreciated and written off maybe twice over before the new order begins to cast its shadow over daily life.

And after that? If Hongkong is really left alone for 50 years the business possibilities are endless - new power stations to be built in China, trade and financial links with the mainland to be further expanded, neighbouring Guangdong province showing distinct capitalist tendencies, with other parts of China following on.

The trouble is that for most people and their families quite different rules apply. Children and grandchildren, last longer than machines, and family roots go deeper than business investments. Hongkong may be one of the world's

greatest conglomerations of financial and entrepreneurial skills, but it is much more than that. It is a vast, prosperous society of millions; a city-state, in fact a nation.

It has enjoyed freedom under the rule of law without the agonies of power and politics. The gap was filled by dedicated British officials providing not imperial control but an invaluable service - sound and fair administration.

But how on earth can a society which has had no politics somehow grow a genuine government over the next decade, strong enough to co-exist for years to come with mainland China, without turning into a puppet regime, an autonomous region in the usual meaningless Communist sense, rather than a truly separate system.

The British Government's Green Paper on political development in Hongkong has unleashed a swirl of debate, and even some enthusiasm. But Hongkong's potential leaders, not to mention its administrators, need to know that their efforts are going to be allowed to endure and are not simply going to earn them the label of "unpatriotic", to be brushed aside in favour of more compliant nominees when 1997 comes.

People can be forgiven for assuming on the basis of past experience that without outside guarantees this is all too likely to happen.

It is therefore imperative that the agreement, to be initiated at the end of this month should give

much more substance than has so far been visible to the concept of a distinct and separate Hongkong government after 1997. The Foreign Secretary has spoken of the forthcoming agreement being legally binding internationally. This must be reinforced with hoops of steel.

If the Chinese are as committed as they say to a capitalist Hongkong - which requires, of course, a government which is a separate entity with international legal status - they should welcome international underwriting after 1997 as a means of maintaining essential confidence.

The second imperative is that the unsettled issues of passports and nationality, land rights and civil aviation policy should be handled with the greatest resolution over the next few weeks.

In particular, it is fundamental to Hongkong life that people should know clearly the legal basis on which they hold land on lease from the government. And it is vital that the two million Hongkong people holding British passports continue to have these renewed and recognized internationally, even if they provide no right of abode in the UK in present circumstances.

But the British task now, in these final days of negotiation, is to ensure by every possible means that a genuine Hongkong administration will be allowed to govern, that the chances of this amazing, vast, citadel of freedom and free enterprise surviving free and unmolested are maximized, and that the unique historic experiment of two systems in one country truly works and is not betrayed.

The author is Conservative MP for Guildford.

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Michael Binyon looks behind the rhetoric of Honecker's cancelled visit

Bonn. Erich Honecker's proposed visit to West Germany crashed on the rocks of Soviet opposition. The East German leader has been left to salvage what he can of his policies towards Bonn, but it is plain to him and to all the world that he was never fully master of his own ship.

The East Germans, of course, have blamed Bonn for the shipwreck, citing "unseemly" political controversy over the visit - a charge the West German government has forcefully rejected. But in one important respect the Kohl government has only itself to blame. By allowing the spectre of German reunification to hover over the political debate on relations between the two German states, Bonn's politicians not only appeared to lend substance to the absurd - and cynically manipulated - Soviet charges of revanchism, but gave Herr Honecker the pretext he needed for calling off the visit.

There is a basic contradiction in West German policies towards East Germany which opponents of Ostpolitik at home and abroad have not been slow to utilize. On the one hand West Germany has not given up its dream of reunification; the concept of a reunited country after fair and free elections on both sides is enshrined in the preamble to the constitution, and all West German politicians insist there is still one German "nation", even if it is now divided into two states. On the other hand, former Chancellor Willy Brandt extended *de facto* recognition to East Germany as a separate state.

In good times the contradiction did not matter. In the heyday of détente the Russians were able to accept the formula of a "letter on German unity" setting out Bonn's legal position.

But in bad times, when East-West relations are at a low ebb, the Russians have chosen to direct their propaganda against those politicians here who insist the German question is still open, or those groups of exiles and right-wingers who insist the eastern frontier between East Germany and Poland is not yet legally settled.

It is doubly unfortunate, therefore, that just such a discussion should have begun again here now, when the Kohl government was trying to entice a cautiously eager Honecker into making his first visit to the land of his birth. The recent remark by Herr Hans Apel, a former Social Democratic minister and SPD mayoral candidate in Berlin, that the German question was no longer open immediately prompted a sharp reaction from members of the CDU government.

At the same time Chancellor Kohl's decision to be the first chancellor for 13 years to address the congress of exiles expelled from German territories in the East after the war was symbolically provoca-



A German dream foundering on the rock of Realpolitik

ive, given the delicacy of Honecker's relations with Moscow. It did not matter that Kohl insisted his government upheld all treaties signed with the East; his presence was enough for the Russians to claim he was taking those unreconciled to the border changes under his wing.

In many ways reunification is an albatross around the neck of every Bonn government. When pressed, every responsible German politician will admit that such a thing is unlikely in the foreseeable future. In his government declaration last year Kohl said that reunification was only possible in partnership with and in agreement with all Germany's neighbours in the East and West. He knows quite well that the big neighbour in the East will never agree to such a concept.

But officially to give up the dream altogether is to give up the ideal which inspires West Germany's feelings of responsibility for its countrymen over there. This feeling is vital to the bulk of the East German people as well, who do not want to be left in the lurch by their western neighbour. Without the dream it is not so certain that West Germany would be willing to part

with so much money to help East Germany, or support the belief that both German states have a "community of responsibility" for peace in Europe.

But reunification - however unlikely in present circumstances - provokes a gut reaction in both East and West. It is also beginning to raise eyebrows in Washington, where there is little sympathy for Bonn's wishes to strengthen links with the communist East.

Rapprochement is a better word to describe the real aim of the Federal Republic. How much has this been set back by the postponement of the Honecker visit - a postponement which looks to many like a permanent cancellation - in the short term. The answer is that the movement has been halted in its tracks. East Germany may now be persuaded to take a much tougher stance on the legal issues of sovereignty and recognition. The Honecker leadership, despite its obvious reluctance to bow to Soviet pressure, may try to guard its long-term aims by joining more enthusiastically in the Moscow-orchestrated campaign against revanchism, now that there is nothing to lose.

In the long term, however, both

German refugees going West in 1945: the survivors a reminder of those still unreconciled to the post-war borders

sides have a keen interest in seeing their relations develop further. The East Berlin regime would face serious internal opposition if it tried abruptly to cut those links that have already been forged. More importantly, the GDR needs West German money and markets.

Bonn has often said the road to rapprochement would be stony and full of pitfalls. It will not be deflected from its course by the scrapping of a visit that, in the circumstances, might have caused more difficulties for both sides than the value of its symbolic seal.

Both East and West Germany have a tacit understanding not to embarrass each other in their respective alliances. Herr Honecker had clearly reached the limit of tolerance in his own alliance. Bonn will be careful not to be seen to play off East Berlin against Moscow or to embarrass Honecker further by cultivating him while ignoring Soviet sensibilities. But for relations to develop now Kohl's government and members of his party must learn to watch their remarks.

West Germany is a land of free expression, as the chancellor's office pointed out on Tuesday, and public debate over the German question is not to be suppressed. Germans, as *Die Zeit* said recently, must be allowed to dream their dreams of reunification. But such dreams must not be confused with today's politics, for they are quickly misunderstood abroad.

Can the Colombian peace dove survive?

Bogota. There is no escaping it. The image of a white dove of peace looms everywhere in Colombia today. In Bogota and other cities it has been painted on walls, pavements, bridges and over Tarmac the breadth of the widest avenues. In the shanty towns its outline, cut out on paper attached to wire or string, flutters in the wind between the hovels. In towns, villages and hamlets it is to be seen superimposed on the national flag, carved on tree trunks, etched on schoolchildren's satchels and bizarrely daubed on the faces of teenagers taking their cue from Europe's punk.

A stranger might well think the European peace movement has suddenly caught on - or that Colombia has just come through a long and bitter foreign war. The latter would be nearer the truth - except that the peace being celebrated is internal.

To be exact, Colombians are celebrating the recent signing of a series of ceasefire pacts by the government of President Belisario Betancur and the nation's leading guerrilla groups, including the populist April 19 movement (M-19), to pave the way for a return to civilian life under a general amnesty. The treaties are unique, historic. Insurgent groups in Latin America are not supposed to just fade out like this. They either attract enough popular support to gain power, as in Cuba and Nicaragua, or are ruthlessly crushed by the military.

Yet today M-19 leaders are preparing to reorganize as a mainstream political movement and looking for a national headquarters in Bogota.

The unreality of it all has not fooled Colombians. Mindful of their country's violent history they recognize that the truces represent at

best a glimmer of hope. As one commentator observed, a more apt image than the dove might have been two crossed fingers.

For civil strife has been a fixture of national life for as long as most people can remember. Sectarian violence started to simmer in the 1930s and in 1948 erupted in conflict between liberals and conservatives. The outside world remained ignorant of its violence as the conflict was called, because it was fought in the countryside. But after the military were forced to intervene in 1953, news of the senseless slaughter that had been going on slowly trickled out. Estimates of the dead range from 250,000 to 300,000.

Guerrillas of the revolutionary left first emerged in the early 1960s, the most legendary being Fr Camilo Torres (inspiration for the priest-turned-subversive in Graham Greene's *The Honorary Consul*). M-19 came on the scene a decade later taking its name from the date of the 1970 election at which most Colombians believe a populist opposition alliance was robbed of victory by ballot-rigging by the two main parties.

It is this vicious cycle of violence that Betancur now seeks to end. He has been called a man obsessed with peace, whether promoting the Contadora group's initiatives in Central America, or encouraging guerrillas at home to come in from the cold. He admits as much himself. After the latest truces began, he told the nation: "My primary mission has been to seek peace but not a military 'paradise', nor a peace of one (political) party against another. From now on there is something more than mere paper, there is a commencement of peace."

Few question his courage, but

there is disquiet that under the terms of the agreements the guerrillas appear to have ceded nothing. They are not even obliged to turn in their arms. There is also outrage that a number of subversives, detained under the previous government but freed soon after Betancur came to power two years ago, are to be given a second chance despite having returned actively to the armed struggle.

The first ceasefire pact was forged with the nation's biggest guerrilla group, the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARC), in May and has been holding. Marxist-Leninist, mainly peasant, the FARC is respected for at least being a serious revolutionary organization, and the truce came into effect after ceremonies which had a certain dignity.

But the recent truces with the predominantly middle-class M-19 and two other groups were signed in small towns amid scenes verging on farce. M-19 has always been known for its sense of theatre and this occasion seemed pure pantomime, with guerrillas signing autographs, posing for photographs with the locals and M-19 women - fierce fighters and passionate lovers, it was said - dancing in the streets. M-19's political ideology remained as vague as ever, except for glib references to democracy and dialogues.

An angry columnist in Bogota exploded: "We are running the risk of converting ourselves into another Nicaragua under military ecclesiastical rule, or - in order to avoid that fate - of collapsing into a reactionary Pinochet-style dictatorship." This is highly unlikely as Colombia's armed forces are the most constitutionally-minded and loyal in Latin America. A rival columnist countered: "Is it probable to have Guerrillas mounting military actions and kidnappings or pronouncing

political speeches? Adding that the treaties represented "a compass towards peace - if it is all just a big lie, well at least we will soon know."

Vast, racially diverse, and volatile, Colombia has never been an easy country to govern. Yet the military have intervened only once this century - to quell *La violencia* - and the country has continued to muddle along as a functioning if imperfect democracy despite threats to public order from the nefarious drug racket as well as subversion.

Betancur, a Christian Democrat who won on the conservative ticket, has taken a bold gamble but one riddled with dangers. It is not clear whether the guerrilla groups, and M-19 in particular, can bring all their members into line behind the ceasefire pacts. Right-wing death squads threaten to kill subversives returning to civilian life, the military are unhappy, kidnappings continue, and drug racketeers are ready to step up arms and funds to the guerrillas to divert attention from them.

Above all, recession greatly restricts Betancur's ability to introduce real social reforms. Although the government has had great success in slashing inflation, unemployment is high and the shanty growth bigger.

Betancur will have seen an M-19 advertisement in the press hailing the peace accords. It features a new M-19 logo - a white dove, of course, posed precariously between two automatic weapons. As Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the Colombian novelist and Nobel prize-winner, puts it, peace requires "a dove with the eye of an eagle. The enemies of peace are so many and so powerful... that the dove of peace cannot sleep without keeping one eye always open and alert."

Geoffrey Matthews

Ronald Butt

The SDP needs a tail to get ahead

The Labour Party has only three major assets left, and they are diminishing. It has its brand name, its machine and the persistent tendency of a significant section of the voting public to support it from habit, as their "class" party. That is not riches for a party aspiring to government. What the Labour Party lacks - acceptable policies, unity and coherent leadership - is much more significant than what it possesses. Even so, its three assets remain the Social Democrats' biggest handicap.

Moderate Labour voters know all about the domination of the party machine by left-wing extremists who are unrepresentative of the mass of moderate Labour opinion. They know about the party's confiscatory social and economic policies about its obsession with the mechanics of equality which can only operate at the expense of freedom; about its rejection of nuclear defence and its ambivalence towards the western alliance.

In varying degrees, they dislike or distrust all these characteristics, but they also tend not to take them too seriously. With an eye to history, they recall that Labour leaders have often travelled with the left in opposition but have cast it off in power when it was necessary to adopt a responsible policy.

So despite their serious misgivings about the current state of the Labour Party and its leadership, many habitual Labour voters of moderate opinions would expect history to repeat itself if they were forced to choose in a political climate of acute national dissatisfaction with the Tories. They would not find it too great a strain on their imagination to assume that Mr Kinnock would lead a government not significantly more extreme than those of Wilson and Callaghan.

That would almost certainly be false comfort. Any Labour government that came to power in the foreseeable future would do so in circumstances that would make its conduct of affairs very different from that of its recent predecessors. But Labour is still the principle obstacle faced by the SDP in any swing-of-the-pendulum election.

To become a significant political force, the Social Democrats must take and keep more votes from the Labour Party, aiming ultimately to replace it. For all the fine talk about mould-breaking there would have been no SDP but for the left-wing takeover which forced Dr Owen and his friends to defect. Even under a proportional system, it is hard to believe that there is room for both the SDP and Labour as parties eligible for government, or that either could join the other in coalition. If (and it is a very big if) the SDP becomes office-worthy it will be because Labour has been driven to occupy a position on the far left where power is likely to elude it.

What shape is the SDP now in for pursuing its ultimate task of trying to replace Labour? In one of its aspects, it is a party which rings the bell of every "liberal" cliché on women's rights, ethnic minorities and disapproval of the present government's actions to counteract abuses of the immigration law. That is not exactly a recipe for popular support. But in the year of Dr Owen's successful leadership, the

principal emphasis has been elsewhere. Competition has been praised as well as compassion, and Dr Owen openly argues that effective welfare means "adopting a policy of selectivity and abandoning the overriding welfare principle".

Former Labour activists now in the SDP are slowly coming to terms with this way of thinking, and it is not impossible that present Labour voters (non-striking Nottinghamshire miners among them) with "middle-class" ideas of personal responsibility might be won over. They would also be, as natural supporters of Dr Owen's vigorous patriotism.

Dr Owen, it must be said, claims a firmer foundation for his advocacy of competition than the logic of party's general position entitles him to. His remains a planning party, and he openly laments the decline in confidence in industrial planning. The SDP's "green paper" on competitiveness still assumes that the government should assist the rise of new industries and cushion the decline of old with preferential investment capital, with business planning which industries should fall into which category.

The SDP censures the Government for its "narrow" commitment to zero inflation, and Dr Owen attacks the Chancellor for admitting that recent economic growth is the consequence of loosening money policy - ignoring the fact that money restraints could not have been loosened without measures to defeat inflation which he concedes. The SDP remains a party that believes in government action to remove the world's evils.

But that will always be the name of the party of the left and its matters is that the SDP expresses beliefs in civilized terms that respect liberty and enterprise. That is its potential advantage. Dr Owen has given it a direction and coherence, which means that the SDP will have no inclination to discuss its relations with the Liberals this year. He Liberals will discuss at their assembly the drive towards a permanent partnership of the allies, if not amalgamation. But that haso appeal to the SDP.

Satisfied with Dr Owen, they rightly see no value in amalgamating with a Liberal Party that includes too many of the kind of people they tried to escape from when they joined the Labour Party, and too much other absurdity. If the SDP is a had without a tail, the Liberals are a huge tail without a head, writhing in their grassroots in no clear direction. It is not a tail for the SDP head to be attached to; the tiny head might suffer a horrid metamorphosis into something dangerously like Mr Michael Meadowcroft.

As a head with a strong leader, the SDP is in the business of attracting a tail, preferably from the old Labour vote. That is the gamble the SDP is taking under Dr Owen; that is the purpose of keeping its individual identity. The odds against it coming off are large but the risks worthwhile. The SDP will have no future as an element of the pay known as Liberal. But if it could make headway along its present path, it would be for the health of the nation to have a real democratic rather than a socialist party as the principal alternative to the Tories.

Gerald Kaufman

Don't let them milk us for profits

In German the word is *ultrahecherich*, an ugly description of a repulsive substance.

For me it all came to a head in the Rebstock garden restaurant, Lucerne. I had just finished an agreeable (and reasonably inexpensive) lunch and was awaiting with pleasurable anticipation a cup of excellent Swiss coffee. The waitress approached and set down in front of me a cup from which wafted a heavenly aroma. On the saucer, however, squatted evilly a small brown container with fluted sides. Insultingly, its little lid was decorated with a mountain flower. I let out a howl of anger and dismay. Concerned, the waitress asked if anything was wrong.

"I asked for cream with my coffee," I lamented, "and you have brought me" - my voice quivered with anguish as I pointed to the brown container - "this".

"But that is cream," she responded soothingly.

"No it is not. It is UHT - *ultrahecherich*. It ruins the taste of everything it touches."

"We serve it to everyone," said the waitress. "But if you want fresh cream I will of course get it for you." She did so, bringing a little china jug whose contents I added to my coffee. The taste was as magnificent as the aroma: as I savoured it, however, I contemplated the fuss I had had to make. For two weeks I had been in Austria and Switzerland, had been in the hillsides are almost totally obscured by grazing cows. Evidence of the fecundity of those cows was provided by the whipped cream that was served on soup, on fruit, on ice cream, on almost anything that one cared to name - except coffee, to accompany which those loathsome little containers marked UHT were provided over and over again.

Repeatedly I had complained. Now, however, sitting in this pleasant garden, I asked myself how many others did not complain; how many others, adopting the line of least resistance, accepted the muck they were given and had a small but important pleasure spoiled as a result.

For the serving of these nasty substitutes for fresh dairy products

is designed entirely for the convenience of caterers. Large numbers of them have decided no longer to risk spending money on fresh milk or cream, which may be wasted or go sour. Instead, they purchase vast quantities of Ultra-Heat Treated material, which lasts a long time and involves much less waste for them.

Of course, these substances spoil the beverages to which they are added, but that is no concern of the suppliers. Of course, the cost of manufacturing all those little containers is quite substantial, but this cost is added to the price of the unpleasant beverage that the consumer is obliged to drink. Instead of catering being intended to make profits by supplying the wants of the consumer, it is increasingly being turned into a business conducted at the expense of the consumer in both financial and gustatory terms.

My little protest in the Rebstock restaurant, and all the other little protests that I and perhaps a small minority of others have made, by themselves have no influence. What is needed is a mass movement of consumers, who will cry out in every possible occasion, "Enough is enough." A campaign is necessary. We need badges to wear at restaurants and cafeterias, with the slogan: "I reject UHT." We need to demonstrate that there is more profit to be gained from satisfying customers than from exploiting them.

That will not be the end of it. There are other enemies to be fought: the disgusting little pats of butter, wrapped in paper, that get all over the hands and smear the clothes; the useless electric hand-driers installed in public washrooms; the foul rubbish called Maxpa, which British Rail foists on travellers under the pretence that one kind is tea and another is coffee. If we are determined, we can get rid of these and other bane of a society in which the consumer is increasingly regarded as an inconvenient essential to the making of profits. The fight back must be somewhere. Let its first objective be the obliteration of UHT.

The author is Labour MP for Gorton.



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CLEAN SWEEP IN CANADA

A gale, rather than a wind, of change has blown through Canada. It would be difficult to exaggerate the achievement of Mr Brian Mulroney and the Progressive Conservatives in Tuesday's general election. The blast has flattened the right-wing Liberal Party. The campaign has not been a contest over issues, so much as a clash between personalities. Both new men, Mr Mulroney and Mr John Turner, the prime minister, offered the country change. This was an easier task for the former. Mr Turner, after the long years of Mr Pierre Trudeau's Liberal governments, found it impossible to woo an electorate weary of his party.

Mr Mulroney fought a masterful campaign. Within the party he is of the progressive rather than conservative wing and he has been skilled in capturing the electoral middle ground from the Liberals. He avoided as much as possible being specific on policies, but was free with general promises. So this is not exactly the ideological landslide sweeping conservative victories in the United States and United Kingdom have been.

Not least of Mr Mulroney's achievements in the fifteen months since he became leader has been to hold his party together and to convince them that they could win. The Tories have been famous for their inability to avoid damaging squabbles. Mr Mulroney's firm, if often deliberately vague, lead has been decisive. He has

worked hard at the grass roots and has been rewarded across the country.

His strategy in Quebec, of which he is a native and, now, a sitting member, has been triumphantly vindicated. The Tories had one of the 75 seats in the province, now they have 58. There will undoubtedly be a strong Quebec representation in Mr Mulroney's first cabinet (and presumably work will be found for Mr Roch LaSalle, who was that lone Tory representative from Quebec in the outgoing parliament).

What Mr Mulroney had to do, and, apart from a slight stumble or two in the closing stages, he did it with great skill — was to steer his course and let the disenchantment of the electorate with the Liberals and the blunders of an often out-of-touch Mr Turner take their effect. The Liberals were the party of government in Canada because their position was just left of centre, middle class but reformist and with concern for the minorities and the less privileged. Mr Turner started off too far to the right. His opponents were able to depict him as being anti-minorities, of being for the "haves" rather than the "have nots". Although he tried to centralize his position as the campaign wore on (bringing in Senator Keith Davey as manager of his campaign, promising tax increases for the wealthy), Mr Turner was never able to resolve the contradictions.

Mr Turner faltered, while Mr

Mulroney was decisive, on the subject of French-language rights in Manitoba. He agreed patronage posts for Trudeau men and appeared weak and not in control. There was no help for Mr Turner from his old enemy Mr Trudeau, who never appeared on a platform with him and took little part in the contest.

The shock to the Liberal Party of this defeat is enormous, though after a similar defeat at the hands of Diefenbaker in 1958 it took the Liberals only five years to regain power. Mr Turner has said that he will stay on as leader, but the decision is not for him alone. His personal achievement in winning a seat in Vancouver, though, may mean that he will go in the medium rather than the short term. His is, after all, the only Liberal gain. Before the polls closed, indeed before they had opened, leading Liberals were already calculating their chances for the succession. Mr Jean Chrétien, deputy prime minister, who ran second in the leadership ballots in June, must consider his chances to be rather high.

Mr Mulroney has no such troubles. He will take up the task of prime minister as something of an unknown quantity, and the actions of his government will perform more specific than his campaign utterances. But he starts with a famous victory and has proved himself as party leader. Canadians have the change they wanted.

OTHER BUSINESS AT BRIGHTON

Somewhere in Brighton, almost overwhelmed by the sound and fury of the mining dispute, the trade unions of Britain are holding their annual congress. The conflict is so momentous in its consequences, so eye-catching in its succession of dramatic incidents, that it is easy to lose sight of the fact that one of the principal organized partners in our society is meanwhile assessing its course of action for the coming year over a range of issues far wider than any one dispute, and touching almost every aspect of political and industrial life.

Of course, the entire labour movement to some extent is forced to wait in arrest until the conflict has resolved itself, for the outcome will do much to determine its role and character for years to come. But there are many currents of feeling in the movement, which the outcome of the coal dispute may either reinforce or damp up, and they are not without their own significance.

One candidate who lost his place on the TUC general council in Tuesday's elections professed himself incredulous that figures like Bill Sirs and John Lyons had easily secured re-election in spite of their public refusal to give lip-service to the statement that secured the semblance of united TUC support to the miners. Many of the delegates who gave Mr Scargill a standing ovation before he even began to speak on Monday — and perhaps some of those who ferociously barracked Mr Lyons

at the rostrum — must have quietly given their votes to the men who dared say that they would not and could not require their members to throw their own jobs away to save moribund pits. Overall, the general council is little changed in political colour since the move towards moderation brought about by last year's voting reforms. If it is more unpredictable on some issues, that is more because Nalgo moved to the left at its last annual conference than because of any wider change of mood.

It is always necessary in trade union affairs to give both sentiment and prudence their due. The indivisible and invincible movement of myth has to be reconciled with the need to take account of the reservations of the rank and file — reservations which find readier expression these days, through fear of unemployment, distaste for being dragged into disputes for show, and a taste for being consulted whetted by the prospect of statutory rights to a ballot.

Tuesday's debate on employment law, probably the most psychologically illuminating in this year's congress, showed sentiment and prudence grappling for the upper hand, and reaching a characteristic accommodation. The general council was censured for having refused to let the NGA bounce it into an illegal lock-out strike in support of its mob tactics in the Stockport Messenger dispute. In spite of Mr Len Murray's unanswerable insistence that to do so would

have brought catastrophe on the entire TUC Congress resolved not to deny support to unions defying the new laws. But when invited to take away the general council's discretion whether to give support or not, congress prudently reaffirmed its 1982 Wembley policy, and put its trust in Mr Murray's successor to save the movement from sentiment again if the need arose — and to bear the consequences in as fine a spirit of service as he has done.

Yesterday's debates on education and the economy showed similar patterns. The newly-radicalized Nalgo threw its weight behind moves to flounce out of the Youth Training Scheme and the National Economic Development Council — which the TUC has boycotted since February in protest over the GCHQ case. As a result the vote on NEDC was uncomfortably close. But prudence won the day, and TUC delegates can be expected soon to resume a dialogue which often appears thankless to all sides, but one which any modern complex society should at least attempt.

The CBI has welcomed the TUC's return with jubilation, and a reflationary alliance to vex ministers, not without hope of influence, is in prospect. This move back to contact and cooperation even in the midst of the bitterest dispute since the war bears witness to the fact that the movement, is not, except in its own rhetoric, a negative force implacably pledged to confrontation with the elected government of the country.

arms into Saudi Arabia, or planned an act of such enormous political significance, without Colonel Gaddafi's approval. In fact it seems that during August several parties of Libyan pilgrims had been denied entry to Saudi Arabia because they refused to be searched. The Saudis must have known that something was afoot and had taken action to prevent it. The Colonel's appeal for calm was little more than a shame-faced cover-up.

Nothing new there. At the height of the riots in Tunis last January he telephoned the Tunisian prime minister to disclaim any responsibility and to offer "help". A few days later four armed men crossed the frontier from Libya to Tunisia and sabotaged an oil pipeline.

Colonel Gaddafi is said (like some other dictators of recent history) to have considerable personal charm. He is good at confusing his enemies, his friends, and quite possibly himself. One of his present stratagems is to confuse the British public by releasing two out of six arbitrarily detained British subjects and seeking to bargain the remaining four against Libyan citizens who face very grave charges under due legal process in this country. But the memory of WPC Fletcher should help us, at least, to keep our minds clear.

Shall gannet cull get the bird?

From Mr P. J. Barlow

Sir, There are probably not many Times readers in Ness, so perhaps I may be allowed to say something about your report, "Call for ban on gannet cull" (September 3).

Gugas (yearling gannets) have been killed (not "cull") on Sula Sgeir by the men of Ness every September for food since time immemorial. A guga might not be to the taste of the average citizen of the People's Republic of Islington, but to the people of Ness it is just as good as the thousands of tons of steak, chicken and fish fingers your readers consume annually, the result of the killing of animals which, for all I know, may be even more cuddly and lovable than the average gannet.

In all this time the gannets of Sula Sgeir have not been and are not now in danger of extinction. These philanthropists have done their work well. The region has now been homogenised, sanitised, regulated and protected pretty well to the dead level prevailing in the rest of the country and the remaining inhabitants can take their choice between emigration, the so-called "service industries", and supplementary benefit.

I wish the gallant conservationists of Sea Shepherd all the luck they deserve. They are working in a great tradition, and the future of their cause cannot be said of the people of Ness, of course, but does anyone care?

Yours etc.
P. J. BARLOW,
Annapdale,
Minard,
Inveraray,
Argyll,
September 3.

Strategy of deterrence

From Professor Paul Wilkinson

Sir, The intellectual dishonesty and irresponsibility of the Labour Party's new defence report, which you so lucidly exposed in your leader of August 11, is reflected once more in Ms Mary Kaldor's letter (August 29).

No one should be fooled by her phrase "defensive deterrence": what Ms Kaldor and the Labour Party advocate is unilateral nuclear disarmament by the West. They are continuing build-up of nuclear missiles pointed at Western cities.

The Kremlin has repeatedly made clear that it will never unilaterally disarm. Therefore, if the West was to follow the advice of Ms Kaldor and her comrades and adopt "non-nuclear" defence it would lay us wide open to Soviet nuclear attack and blackmail. Moreover, as you Sir, have cogently argued on many occasions, it would entirely remove any incentive to the Soviet Union to reduce its huge nuclear armory.

Ms Kaldor concludes by professing concern about "oppression in Eastern Europe". Yet she has the effrontery to condemn the West for "aggressive and threatening nuclear postures". No wonder Moscow is so delighted with Labour's so-called new defence policy: they could have written it themselves.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL WILKINSON,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of Politics,
Edward Wright Building,
Old Aberdeen,
August 31.

Liberian protest

From the Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Liberia (A.I.)

Sir, I wish to request a correction to your editorial "Facis descensus Averno" (August 30). In that editorial you reported that "troops stormed the campus" of the University of Liberia. "Shooting five dead and assaulting many more".

This report is totally false as there were no deaths when the troops shot into the air to disperse protesting students.

Three persons sustained injuries from stray bullets. A preliminary report from the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare said 72 other persons who got wounded during the rush off campus were treated and discharged.

Faithfully yours,
JAMES H. STEVENS,
Chargé d'Affaires (A.I.),
Embassy of the Republic of Liberia,
21 Prince's Gate, SW7,
August 30.

Soviet sea power

From Professor Colonel G. I. A. D. Draper

Sir, Mrs Young (August 25) tells your readers that "an international arms control agreement, the Montreux Convention of 1937, prohibits the passage of aircraft carriers through the straits from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean." I think she must be referring to the Montreux Convention of 1936 as the 1937 one dealt with the prohibition of capital ships, a slightly different topic.

It is more than doubtful whether the Convention of 1936 does prohibit the passage of Black Sea Powers' aircraft carriers through the Turkish straits in time of peace. Article 11 of the Convention allows the passage of Black Sea Powers' "capital ships" through those straits without limitation of tonnage, if the Turkish Government be notified,

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Britain may make it, but not in East

From Mr William M. Cliffe

Sir, I am writing as a patriotic Englishman living abroad. I have been representing a portfolio of British manufacturers for the past two years.

It is most disturbing to experience the frustrations of poor capabilities continually displayed by British companies. When I first came abroad I held the misconception that British manufacturers were keen competitors for manufacturers from other parts of the world. This certainly is not the case where exporting is concerned.

Looked at from a simple marketing model, given two suppliers with similar products, a buyer bases his decision on several factors: product, price, distribution, and promotion. The particular manufacturer I am representing certainly has strengths in their products. The goods are manufactured to very high standards and have long histories on which to establish their reputations.

Their prices are not the cheapest, but are competitive as everybody knows. "You get what you pay for". Distribution is not a significant problem as nowadays goods can be transported across the world within a day or two.

The common weakness shared by these companies is their ignorance of, or their refusal to appreciate, the importance of promotion. Today's world is a world of plenty. If you do not supply a commodity, somebody else will. Promotion is much more than just advertising. It is also the fast response to enquiries.

So many times I have sent

specifications for tenders and quotations and waited for weeks and sometimes months. The figures eventually received are frequently no more than academic. The opportunity no longer exists. I am not alone in these experiences. No matter what the product, I know others with similar difficulties.

When I first came here I heard many comments and jokes about British manufacturers' inability to supply or to meet deadlines. These comments I took sceptically. However, despite my patriotism, I find it increasingly difficult to defend the British from these criticisms. Furthermore, I am grieved to realise that this is how we are regarded by the rest of the business world.

We have the skills, the experience, and the technology to put up a better show than this. Also, improved efficiency and competition with foreign companies should do wonders to our balance of payments and, ultimately, our standard of living.

It seems to me that Britain is living in the past. Countries like Japan, Singapore and, more recently, South Korea have left Britain behind because of their willingness to adapt. The British make it apparent that adaptability is a concept for others to undertake. This attitude leads me to one conclusion: Britain does so at its own peril.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM M. CLIFFE,
Blk 710 Ang Mo Kio Avenue 8,
Bk 2611,
Singapore 2056,
Republic of Singapore.

The miners' dispute

From Mr W. G. Askew

Sir, If the NCB and the NUM cannot agree about the pits that should be developed or run down, why not refer the matter to a professional opinion? I mean the Institution of Mining Engineers and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, who certainly could be relied on to give an unbiased expert judgment, based on the experience of their members, as to what would be in accordance with the best mining engineering practice.

I do not think that their judgment would necessarily coincide with that of the NUM or the NCB.

Yours faithfully,
W. G. ASKEW,
3 Heath Hall,
Heldwick,
Hertfordshire,
September 4.

From Mr James Morrell

Sir, The sticking point in the negotiations over pit closures appears to be the definition of economic working. If production can be continued will that production be "beneficial"?

There is some logic in continuing to extract coal and presumably most of the investment in an older pit has already been written off. May I suggest that "economic" or "beneficial" production in these circumstances be defined as "value added in excess of labour costs".

Value added is a simple and unambiguous measure, ie, the excess of revenue (the value of sales) over

the inputs (the value of goods and services bought in). This surplus is the measure of value added, or net input.

So long as labour's take does not exceed the value added there is, in these circumstances, a case for continuing to extract coal, even though this will entail some element of subsidy.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES MORRELL,
James Morrell Associates,
Business Forecasters,
1 Paternoster Row,
St Paul's, EC4,
August 30.

From the Director of Aims of Industry

Sir, The utter confusion at Tilbury over the voting on whether the dockers should strike illustrates clearly the importance of a secret postal ballot for strikes. And, of course, independent surveillance.

The Government has given trade unionists a right to go to a judge if they are not satisfied with the balloting procedures over the election of the leadership. But what can a trade unionist do if he believes that voting procedures over strikes are corrupt?

At the very least, the Government should introduce an appeal procedure for strikes along the lines of those they have granted — albeit under pressure — for leadership elections.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL IVENS, Director
Aims of Industry,
40 Doughty Street, WC1,
September 4.

Strength of leadership

From Mr K. R. Hodgson

Sir, A statement by the Prime Minister of Singapore a few years ago is relevant to the present serious situation in this country.

Pit simply, who will educate a younger generation of union leaders to recognise their strengths and their limits: namely that if the union leadership challenges the political leadership, political leaders must triumph, if necessary by changing the ground rules to thwart the challenge using legislative and administrative powers, and, when necessary, backed by the mandate of the electorate. If this

axiom is put to the test, severe damage will result but given strong political leadership, the outcome cannot be in doubt.

Fortunately we have a strong political leader, but my anxiety is whether Mrs Thatcher will receive the necessary support from those around her, the media and the public to enable her to defeat what is now an open assault on the very fabric of our democracy.

K. R. HODGSON,
4 North Park,
Gerrards Cross,
Buckinghamshire,
August 31.

Child benefit

From Mrs Anna Knowles

Sir, I pay my taxes, which pay Mrs Gribbin a child benefit for moving all the little Gribbins. Why does Mr Gribbin (September 3) claim that this hard-earned (by me and Mrs G) cash constitutes 25 per cent of his income?

Yours faithfully,
ANNA KNOWLES,
33 Thorley Hill,
Bishop's Cleeve,
Staffordshire,
September 3.

From Mr Lawrence J. Linehan

Sir, Sadly, Mr W. T. Gribbin (September 3) is not alone in believing that it is the job of the state to help him finance the cost of his eight children, but to answer his question, the Tories are probably trying to conserve what is left of personal freedom and they may also be hoping to resurrect a sense of personal pride among the people.

This could mean that, while Mr Gribbin may remain free to procreate to his heart's content, others should be free to keep his

hand out of their pockets. Quite why childless people should be compelled to support those with young families, or the poor make allowances to the wealthy, can only be explained by the power of socialist propaganda to addle people's brains.

The conflict splitting our country, and many other countries too, is between those of a socialist tendency and the rest of us and when teachers fail to realise that the "state" consists of people and that the demands being made of them are unjust and undesirable, it can hardly be doubted that millions of school children are currently being conditioned to launch themselves into adulthood with a string of demands to be financed by the few who alone create whatever wealth we may have.

Apart from maintaining an adequate and efficient social service for the unfortunate, the state should provide no more than is widely required and which cannot be provided more economically by any other means.

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE LINEHAN,
17 Ossian Road, N4,
September 4.

The Black Sea has been an "open sea" since 1774. The former claims of Turkey that its consent was required for the transit passage of all ships through the straits dates from a period when the Black Sea was a closed Turkish sea, from about 1453. Today such claims would be hard to establish in law.

The Montreux Convention of 1936 was much more than a "arms control agreement". It removed the former restrictions imposed on Turkey in 1923 as to its fortification of the straits. It allowed a rough balance between Black Sea Powers seeking passage for their vessels into the Mediterranean, and for non-Black Sea Powers seeking the same passage into the Black Sea. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. I. A. D. DRAPER,
16 Southover High Street,
Lewes,
Sussex,
August 29.

Handwriting in a state of decline

From Mr Robert Purves

Sir, Unlike Sir Patrick Nairne (August 25), I find it not at all puzzling that Sir Roy Strong seems to have found the italic script inadequate. He is in good historical company: he has simply reached the same conclusion as hundreds of educated Englishmen many years ago. For all its beauty and clarity, the italic script, if properly executed, was too slow for everyday use and was best kept for formal and diplomatic documents.

Despite august patronage from the Tudor monarchs, and the brilliant teaching of Roger Ascham, italic failed — after a brave start — to displace the old secretary hand for informal communications. The best that italic could do was to survive as a curious calligraphic compromise: by Stuart times, the literate elite (including Charles I) was using a hand which usually exhibited italic forms (which made for clarity) written with a sharp-pointed secretary quill (which made for speed), and the result was a hand which, written quickly, took on curves, loops and rounded corners.

This eminently practical English roundhand was refined and disseminated by the eighteenth-century writing masters, such as Bickham, by use of books engraved from copper plates, and for two centuries this elegant hand became the universally-accepted writing for everyday communication and commerce.

The extraordinary success of this "copperplate" hand after italic had been well tried and found wanting, is a fact which many italicists are careful to ignore.

Perhaps the time has come for schools to reassess and teach other hands, especially copperplate — although a sad and ironic side-effect of the italicists' crusade is that there seems to be no one able to teach that hand nowadays!

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT F. PURVES,
22 Milner Street, SW3,
August 29.

Liberation theology

From Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP for Epping Forest (Conservative)

Sir, Some letters to you on the Pope's condemnation of "liberation theology" misrepresent his views. No Pope has suggested that the Church should be confined to the sacristy, as insinuated by Canon Wilkinson (September 4) with his quotation of Goebbels. Successive encyclicals on the Catholic Church's social teaching have assailed both Marxist and other totalitarian systems and irresponsible capitalism.

The present and previous Popes have insisted on the vocation of lay people to political action. But priests (who are few enough) have their special role and it should be noted that, although the Church in Poland supports the principles of Solidarity, Cardinal Glemp transferred a priest who was politically active in its cause.

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN BIGGS-DAVISON,
House of Commons,
September 4.

From General Sir David Fraser

Sir, It seems singularly unhelpful to the debate about "liberation theology" for Canon Wilkinson (September 4) to quote, inevitably out of context, a sentence from a speech by Hitler in 1933 and one from an article by Goebbels in 1935 — each on the face of it, perfectly sensible but each, as we know, ultimately associated with an odious policy.

It proves nothing that superficially sound opinions can here and there be found among the sayings or writings of bad men. The defenders of "liberation theology" will have to do better than that: I do not think many of us will see a close analogy between the Nazis' persecution of the church and the Vatican's reported attempts at disciplining certain elements among the priest hood.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID FRASER,
Vallendar,
Islington,
Alton,
Hampshire,
September 4.

Readier reckoning

From Mrs Elizabeth Douglas

Sir, Mr Lee (August 29) has not realised that even where we have gone metric we are still out on a limb. Knitting patterns are all metric nowadays and modern knitting needles are numbered in metric sizes, which makes life hard for those of us who started to knit 30 or 40 years ago.

Recently I thought I would try a French knitting pattern: once I had got the wool sorted out, there could I know, be no difficulty about needle sizes. Then I discovered that the French pattern told me to use "les aiguilles numéros 3 et 3½", and that British metric knitting needles come in sizes 3, 3.25 and 3.75. No size 3½, not even 3.5.

So much for going metric to be in line with the Continent! Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH DOUGLAS,
Austen Croft,
31 Austen Road,
Guildford,
Surrey,
August 29.

Vacancy on Sinai

From Lord Mishcon

Sir, Is it sheer coincidence that on the front page of today's issue (September 4) the headline, "Peres persists", is followed by one of "Call for Moses"?

Yours faithfully,
VICTOR MISHCON,
As from: House of Lords,
September 4.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No time for Bank of England heroics

With the pound touching new lows against the dollar, a miners' and dockers' strike and money market rates edging up, it is tempting to recall the traumas of July which precipitated a sharp rise in interest rates, and only partly reversed since.

In truth, the differences between now and July are more striking than the similarities however superficially attractive the comparison. In contrast to July, domestic markets are now reasonably relaxed about monetary policy. The August banking figures provided further confirmation that monetary growth is back on course and there is now a greater predisposition to accept the Government's argument about the front-end loading of public borrowing this financial year.

Another important difference from July is that the pound's weakness is now more obvious due to dollar strength. There is not the same air of crisis in the markets and the absence of worries about oil prices is one important reason for this.

That is not to say that the coal and dock disputes are irrelevant. Foreigners will be feeding on traditional conceptions about strife-torn Britain and will be keenly aware that there is little mileage in holding pounds at the moment. But yesterday at least, sterling held reasonably steady against Continental currencies and despite losing another cent to \$1.2815 against the dollar, closed only 0.1 off at 77.7 on its trade-weighted index.

The next move down in interest rates has been delayed and this has been reflected in the markets by the changing shape of the yield curve. With a few exceptions, the change in sentiment has been one of subsiding optimism rather than gathering gloom and the money markets have not swung round to the view that the next move in interest rates will be upwards.

However, if the pressure from the United States intensify or the labour troubles take a turn for the worse, undermining sterling in its own right, there is a danger that the markets might recall the events of July and remember that it resists the market at its peril. Arguably the Bank of England's behaviour in July led ultimately to a sharper rise in interest rates than would have been necessary if it had responded more readily to what the market was saying.

Maxwell dares as Marwan wins £9m

Mr Robert Maxwell simply cannot stay out of the news these days. If he is not trying - unsuccessfully so far - to give away £1m, he pops up with an attempt - unsuccessful, so far - to end the miners' strike. Yesterday, back on more familiar territory, he sent his brokers into the stock market to buy a line of 4.5m Fleet Holdings shares which had suddenly come on offer.

That takes Mr Maxwell's stake in Fleet, publisher of the *Daily Express* and *Sunday Express* and *Daily Star*, up to 15.54 per cent and clearly gives him a significant say in the future of that company. It is important to add that it does not amount to a "controlling interest" as defined by the Department of Trade and Industry. As far as the DTI is concerned, that starts at 25 per cent for the highly sensitive newspaper industry.

Nevertheless, Mr Maxwell has achieved one considerable tactical stroke. The 4.5 million shares were previously held by the shadowy Dr Ashraf Marwan, who is thereby ruled out as a potential bidder for Fleet. Only last week Dr Marwan, a son-in-law of Egypt's late President Nasser, said he might bid if no one else did. But then, he was also trying to talk the price up to 250p against the 200p he has settled for.

As Dr Marwan was the initiator of the deal, it appears that Mr Maxwell was doing no more than taking advantage of a tactical opportunity while the going was good. Further purchases of Fleet shares are not ruled out. He may find it attractive to build the stake to 20 per cent or more, at which point he could make a serious case for being given a seat in the Fleet boardroom. Lord Matthews, the chairman of Fleet, could be counted upon to resist such a proposal. Meanwhile, Mr Maxwell is in a fairly strong position to block any other bidders who are not to his taste. And he might not be above a little variation on the American "greenmail" theme if the *Daily Star* should threaten to get in the way of his heartfelt ambition to drive his newly-bought *Daily Mirror's* circulation above that of *The Sun*. Lurking quietly in the wings is Lounho, who admits to holding between one and two million Fleet shares. Its spokesman saw no point yesterday in holding any talks with Mr Maxwell, but in this merry-go-round tomorrow is very much another day.

Sterling plays a classic hand

The right thing to do on taking the helm at P & O was to sort out its balance sheet, sell off some of the peripheral businesses that threatened it, cut swathes through the values of any assets that look remotely dodgy and then sit back for the benefit of lower interest costs and depreciation charges. Taking such hard medicine can provide the basis for extra profits needed in the short term while management grapples with its more long-term trading problems, for instance on ferries. That is the classic method and that is what Mr Jeffrey Sterling has done. The changes could add around £8m to 1985 profits, allowing for the need to pay for the Sea Princess.

The difficulty arises when you are trying to accomplish this while somebody is standing over your shoulder with a possible takeover bid in his hand. Sir Nigel Brookes at Trafalgar House could muse yesterday that his share exchange bid is now worth only about 10p per share less than P & O's realistic asset value: book assets have dropped from 330p to 260p.

But Mr Sterling is no fool. He has been at great pains to avoid disappointing market expectations for the full year by knocking the more extravagant optimists now. He has also left open the possibility of another good dividend rise should the need arise.

And, at the moment, Mr Sterling's own Sterling Guarantee Trust seems more keen on buying more shares in the market - he is up to 5.5 per cent - than Trafalgar House. He remains as keen as ever to buy Trafalgar's 7.1 per cent stake if it were available. But Sir Nigel is still keeping all his options open.

Acrow jobs hope

By Our City Staff

Most of Acrow's trading subsidiaries are capable of being sold as going concerns, the group's receivers said yesterday. A spokesman for the receivers said he was confident that all the businesses were saleable and he had high hopes of keeping job losses to a minimum.

Mr Michael Jordan and Mr John Naylor of Cork Gully, the insolvent specialists, were appointed joint receivers on Monday.

The spokesman said that they

had already received "a huge number of inquiries". He expressed confidence that Coles Cranes would be sold as a going concern. More than half the group's workforce of 3,333 is employed by Coles Cranes, most of them at Sunderland, Tyne and Wear.

Mr Arthur Scott, divisional organizer of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said: "The jobs are obviously under threat and we must try to be positive."

The fall of Acrow, page 17

Pay talk deadlock leads to fears for economy

US car companies face strike

From Bailey Morris, Washington

An impasse in contract talks between the two largest US car manufacturers and their unions has raised the threat of a costly strike this month which would adversely affect other key sectors of the American economy.

Officials said the deadlock must be resolved before September 14 - when the current contract expires - to prevent a strike which both the Reagan Administration and financial markets hope to avoid.

Formal talks between General Motors, Ford and the United Automobile Workers Union were suspended after the union rejected the companies' latest offer which it described as totally unacceptable.

Wall Street analysts said yesterday the although a lengthy strike would be very costly to GM and Ford in the short run.

P&O chief gives a warning as interim profits double

By Graham Searjeant

Profits of P&O, the shipping, building and banking group, have almost doubled to £21m in the first six months of this year.

However, Mr Jeffrey Sterling, who was brought in as chairman to revamp P&O at the time of last year's abortive bid from Trafalgar House, surprised the market by warning against recent stockbrokers' forecasts of a rise in full-year profits from £57m to as much as £80m and announcing that P&O had written £7m off the book value of its fleet as gas carriers.

Although the half-year dividend has been raised from 4p to 5p, the company warned that this may not imply a rise in dividends for the year as a whole.

On the Stock Exchange, P&O shares fell 7p on the day to 308p. Last year's share-for-share bid from Trafalgar House, which was not renewed following clearance by the Monopolies Commission would now value P&O at 331p per share.

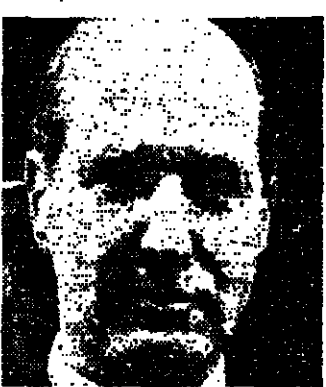
The bulk of P&O's profits



Sir Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar House

normally come in the second half and while the company remains hopeful, Mr Sterling said: "In the light of the uncertain effect of the recent and present industrial disputes, and taking account of the ports P&O uses, it would be prudent to sound a note of caution regarding some market expectations."

Some write-downs in the value of the gas fleet had been



Mr Jeffrey Sterling, brought in as chairman to revamp P&O

expected following a long depression in this part of the shipping market. But Mr Sterling has taken a harsher look following a worsening of the gas freight market in recent months, which is likely to lead to a permanent diminution of values.

The rest of P&O's fleet is still substantially above book value, says the company.

The cuts are part of a series of

moves to tidy the company, including the sale of the P&O building and an oil trading subsidiary, and a £7.5m provision for a share of losses on two bulk carriers which have been sub-chartered until they are returned to their owners in 1986. This week P&O sold 30 travel shops to American Express for £3m.

Altogether, profits on sales, write-downs, loss provisions and deferred tax adjustments add up to a £108m cut in reserves to £221m and a fall in the group's book value from £475m to £381m.

The measures have led, however, to an improvement in the group's liquidity, that will leave it enough cash to pay more than £100m for the new Sea Princess cruise ship.

Mr Sterling warns that write-offs will result in "material extraordinary items" in the year's accounts, but says the group's balance sheet is now "stronger than in living memory".

Gilts hit by slide

Government stocks fell yesterday, unsettled by the latest sterling slide against the US dollar. At one time there were falls of more than £1 but towards the close the market adopted a slightly firmer tone and the declines were, in some cases, reduced to £½.

Trading, however, was not heavy with one dealer describing activity as "spasmodic". Equities, after a poor start, closed on a firm note with the FT30 share index 1.6 points higher at 839.9 points.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE Index: 1082.6 down 1.1 (high 1082.9, low 1076.9)
FT Index: 839.9 up 1.6
FT All Share: 512.34 down 0.83
Gains: 18.832
Datastream US30 Leaders Index: 101.84 down 0.29
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,206.26 down 6.08
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,545.55 down 83.98
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 946.87 down 0.75
Amsterdam: 185.2 down 0.3
Sydney: AO Index 721.8 down 6.9
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1000.8 down 1.6
Brussels: General Index 157.50 down 0.36
Paris: CAC Index 173.2 unchanged
Zurich: SKA General Index 305.50 down 0.30

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.2815 down 1 cent
Index 77.7 down 0.1
DM 3.7850 down 0.0025
FF 11.5025 down 0.0075
Yen 153.30 down 1.7
Dollar Index 138.6 up 0.9
DM 2.9550 up 0.0255
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2825
Dollar DM 2.9495
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.591830
SDR £0.780762

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10½
Finance houses base rate 11½
Discount market loans week fixed 10½ - 10¾
3 month interbank 11½ - 11¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 12¼ - 11½½
3 month DM 5½ - 5¾
3 month FF 11½ - 11¾
US rates:
Bank prime rate 13.00
Fed funds 11½½
Treasury long bond 99½ - 99¾
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 8 to September 4, 1984, inclusive: 10.806 per cent.

£1.2m acres set record for land

By Judith Huxley

An existing two-acre industrial site in Bath Road, Slough, has been sold for £1.25m an acre, a British record since Guardian Royal Exchange has bought the site in the sought-after area near Heathrow airport London, and the M4 motorway, where land prices for developments able to accommodate computer and communications companies have been steadily approaching the £1m-an-acre level.

The assurance company will need to develop a scheme incorporating a high office centre with higher rents to justify the price it is paying. Twenty bidders for the site owned by Andrew-Weatherfoill, the engineering concern, included other financial institutions and DIY operators. Some of the interested parties are believed to have come back with higher offers once GRE's bid was known.

The assurance company will be able to take possession of the site when Andrew-Weatherfoill completes a 22,000 sq ft extension to its existing offices and vacates the site. Brian Cooper & Co acted for the vendor and GRE was represented by Fletchering King.

Slough's planners have yet to give permission for a scheme on the site.

Fidelity board turns down Caparo offer

By Our City Staff

Mr Joseph Wiltshire, the former CEO director who has chaired Fidelity for six weeks, yesterday told shareholders in the consumer electronics company not to accept the 120p share offer made by Mr Swraj Paul's Caparo Industries.

The company said, in a statement: "The board of Fidelity has no hesitation in unanimously concluding that the terms of this unsolicited offer significantly undervalue Fidelity's longer-term potential."

Mr Wiltshire said later: "We have a good design team here and some good products. Caparo's offer has no logic."

He added that Caparo's activities - mainly in engineering and property - were unrelated to Fidelity's business and that it would be unable to contribute anything.

But Mr Paul said that Fidelity needed leadership and financial control rather than specialist electronics knowledge. Speculation suggest that Caparo could arrange a deal with Binatone to distribute Fidelity products.

Caparo says that since an initial meeting, efforts to talk with Fidelity about what it could contribute have been rebuffed. More details of its intentions may appear in the offer document expected in just over three weeks.

ITT to cut STC stake

By Jeremy Warner

ITT Corporation of the United States is to reduce substantially its big shareholding in Standard Telephones and Cables, the telecommunications group which is merging with ICL, Britain's leading computer manufacturer.

News of the decision came yesterday as Mr Norman Tebbit, the Trade and Industry Secretary, announced that he had decided against referring STC's £410m takeover bid for ICL to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

ITT had agreed to reduce its shareholding to 24 per cent of the company within seven months in what amounts to a complete reversal of its previously stated position.

ITT had said that it would restore its share stake in ICL to 29.9 per cent after the merger with ICL and only two weeks

ago it spent more than £15m protecting the size of its shareholding by buying STC shares in the stock market.

Sir Kenneth Corfield, STC's chairman, said that after extensive discussions with ICL and other parties, "we concluded that a stake of 25 per cent or more by any shareholder would be perceived to bring material influence to bear upon the management of the company and such a perception could constrain the company's commercial freedom."

He said the ITT had agreed to reduce its shareholding "in the national interest and to help ensure a successful merger between STC and ICL."

ITT had led Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Trade and Industry Secretary, to demand a Monopolies and Mergers Com-

mission investigation into the ICL takeover plan on the grounds that an important sector of British industry would be surrendered to foreign control.

But STC claimed that the agreement with ITT had in no way been influenced by the threat of a Monopolies Commission reference. "The Government has cleared ITT's stake in the merged group," a spokesman said.

"A shareholding of more than 25 per cent could result in legal and commercial constraints inhibiting the completion of the merger and the long-term growth of the enlarged group," he added.

ITT will have to sell between 2.1 per cent and 3.7 per cent of STC shares to reduce its holding to 24 per cent.

Abbey raises 7-day rate 0.5%

The Abbey National sharpened competition between building societies to attract investors when it raised its seven-day deposit account rate by half a percentage point to 9.5 per cent yesterday, writes Richard Thomson.

This makes it the second large society to raise its

investment rates recently Leeds Permanent raised its to 9.25 per cent last week.

These figures are worked out on a different basis from those shown by most societies and therefore look higher. On the old basis, calculating interest paid half-yearly, Abbey's rate was 8.75 per cent and has now

risen to 9.28 per cent. On the new effective annual rate compounding the half-yearly interest, the rate rises from 8.94 per cent to 9.5 per cent. The account holds about a third of Abbey's liabilities.

Abbey claims its new rate is the highest for a short-term account now on offer.

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Krugers (per cent):
\$348.50 - \$350.00 (\$271.50 - \$272.50)
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THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low	Company	1984 High	1984 Low
1	INDUSTRIALS E-K			11	Locksley		21	Systems Designers	
2	C.R.			12	Ford Motor		22	Telecom	
3	Freemantle Dagen			13	General Motors		23	Telecom	
4	Harold Matthews			14	Lennox Motor		24	Telecom	
5	Evans			15	E.R.F.		25	Telecom	
6	GKN			16	Jesaps		26	Telecom	
7	Hawker Siddeley			17	Lea		27	Telecom	
8	Euro			18	Glaxo		28	Telecom	
9	James & Clayton			19	Dunlop		29	Telecom	
10	GEI Int			20	Lucas		30	Telecom	
11	Locksley			31	Telecom		31	Telecom	
12	Ford Motor			32	Telecom		32	Telecom	
13	General Motors			33	Telecom		33	Telecom	
14	Lennox Motor			34	Telecom		34	Telecom	
15	E.R.F.			35	Telecom		35	Telecom	
16	Jesaps			36	Telecom		36	Telecom	
17	Lea			37	Telecom		37	Telecom	
18	Glaxo			38	Telecom		38	Telecom	
19	Dunlop			39	Telecom		39	Telecom	
20	Lucas			40	Telecom		40	Telecom	

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's Newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

SHORTS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

MEDIAN

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

LONGS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

BREWERIES

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

ELECTRICALS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS L-R

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INDUSTRIALS S-Z

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INDUSTRIALS E-K

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Market firm at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 3. Dealings End, Sept 14. Contango Day, Sept 17. Settlement Day, Sept 24.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1984 High	1984 Low	Company	Price	Chg	%	Yr. Gross
27	10.10	Glaxo	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
28	10.10	Dunlop	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
29	10.10	Lucas	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
30	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
31	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
32	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
33	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
34	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
35	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
36	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
37	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
38	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
39	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
40	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10

BUILDING AND ROADS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

ELECTRICALS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS E-K

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS L-R

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS A-D

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INDUSTRIALS E-K

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INDUSTRIALS L-R

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1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

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27	10.10	Glaxo	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
28	10.10	Dunlop	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
29	10.10	Lucas	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
30	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
31	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
32	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
33	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
34	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
35	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
36	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
37	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
38	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
39	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10
40	10.10	Telecom	10.10	0.00	0.0	10.10

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1984 High Low Stock Price Chg % Yr. Gross

INDUSTRIALS A-D

1984

Spirit of competition that won a place in the Olympics

Small men from Enterprise Valley take road to the top

A small clothing manufacturer in the Val Vibrata, in Italy, was watching a lunchtime television show, at which the guest of honour was a leading Italian fashion designer. The designer was wearing a particularly striking sweater.

The manufacturer got his staff working that evening on "redesigning the sweater" and the following day it was ready to go into production.

The manufacturer is Signor Antonio Angelini, president of the consortium for the development of the Val Vibrata. The valley in Abruzzo, Northern Italy's backward south, comprises 12 local authorities, with 1,602 small industrial companies employing 11,430 people and recording a total annual turnover of £1,100 billion (£475m). They mostly make clothing, leatherwear and accessories, and furniture.

The economy is still partly submerged, but during the last 20 years it has been emerging increasingly above the surface of full legality.

Typically, a plant will have been set up by two or three workers who broke away from their previous work and formed a nucleus, drawing on family or cottage labour.

But despite such humble beginnings there have been some remarkable developments.

The largest company in the valley, which employs 180, sells 90 per cent of its products in Italy. In spite of this, it won exclusive rights from Los Angeles to make Olympic labelled bags for the Italian, Swiss and Greek markets.

A knitwear manufacturer with only 22 workers and 38 small, outside contractors also forged an Olympic link. The company, which buys Shetland wool and knits it into far from traditional patterns, sponsored the Zaire basketball teams at Los Angeles.

The quality of the valley's skills has been recognized by a number of internationally-known fashion and clothing houses.

The knitwear company, for example, sells outfits to one of them for £30,000 (£13). The famous house sells them at £150,000.

Local businesses claim that



Some of Britain's most isolated industrial villages and valleys may have to adapt to a life without coal. Could they learn some lessons from an obscure valley in central Italy, where a combination of self-help, solidarity, government loans and advice has brought new prosperity and ambitions in a few years? John Earle reports.

Vigentino, Versace, Benetton, Jesus and Wrangler jeans, Elisee, Les Copains and, in accessories, Gucci, have been among their customers. About half the valley's output is subcontracted from other companies.

Now the locals want to establish their own markets, particularly abroad. They feel exploited when a well-known house buys cheaply from them and sells for a big profit. Some also fear being undercut by cheaper suppliers in the Far East. The development consortium's campaign includes a Val Vibrata trade mark, a small annual trade fair at Nereto in the valley, and promotional initiatives abroad, notably in Britain, Canada, Japan and Greece.

In July, the Italian Trade Institute in London invited prospective buyers such as Harrods, Debenhams, Austin Reed, Hone, with smaller companies to meetings with representatives from the valley. A common British reaction, according to one of those present, was that the British prefer cheaper quality clothing. Nevertheless, they hope to follow up the contacts in the autumn.

Why has this valley taken off economically? Historically, the local people say, the system of share cropping bred a peasant with an independent, entrepreneurial outlook.

A commercial spirit comes from the times when the valley was the northern outpost of the Bourbon kingdom of Naples, marching with the Pope's domains, and their ancestors engaged in frontier trading and smuggling. There are no large towns, and no urban proletariat, but workers come from families still linked to the land.

Clothing manufacture has developed from family loom industries, based on silk-worm breeding a century ago and known for wedding trousseaux. Leatherware is a post-war activity. Furniture making derives from carpenters who used to fashion the abruzz timber into tables. This sector faces the problem of a fall-off in orders from the Middle East, its main export market.

The authorities, keen to develop the south, support companies starting up through public bodies such as IASM (consultancy) and Italtrade (marketing).

Among the larger companies in the valley is a shirtmaker which was founded in 1975 by three workers who left a factory immobilized by a sit-in. They started with 32 workers and capital of £150m (then £33,000). Trade unions agreed to accept wages 30 per cent below the minimum of the national labour contract. The government gave a £380m soft loan and a £340m capital grant - some of which is yet to be paid.

The company now has 120 workers, and seven partners own the business which has a daily output of between 1,400 and 1,500 shirts.

Another of the larger businesses is a furniture maker founded by three workers who broke away from a company in the area. It has recently opened a third plant at a cost of £5 billion, bringing the workforce to 135. Group annual turnover is £20 billion. About 45 per cent of output is exported, mainly to the Middle East. Now the company plans to abolish stockholding with the help of a computer.

The main spirit behind the

valley's development consortium, and first president, is Signor Angelini, aged 53, a Communist who set up a small knitwear company 22 years ago. After the first oil shock in 1973, he says, the interest charged him by the local savings bank shot up from 4.75 to 18 per cent. This, in defence, set him on the path of getting businesses to work together.

He laughs when asked if it is not a contradiction that he, as a Communist, should have his own company and promote capitalism in the valley, saying: "Italy is the land of contradictions."

This was just the criticism of a visiting Soviet delegation but, he points out, what he is doing is not so different from what is being done in Hungary and China. He concludes: "The main point is that one should move towards a society which is more just."

TELEVISION SERVICES INTERNATIONAL PLC

Record results for the six months to June 30th 1984

TSI is a film, television and video production and post production group currently quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market.

Results for six months to June 30th, 1984	£,000s	Increase over comparable 1983 period
Turnover	2,076	+157%
*Profits before tax	215	+87%
*Earnings per share	0.61p	
*Interim Dividend	0.1p	

*Application for full listing early 1985.
For copies of the interim statement please write to:
The Company Secretary, Television Services International, 9 Grape Street, London WC2H 8DR.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● **LEYS FOUNDRIES AND ENGINEERING**: Subsidiary of Williams Holdings. Six months to June 30, (Figures in £000). Turnover £610 (16,860). Pretax profit 297 (loss 572). Tax 521 (3). Extraordinary charges (redundancy and reorganization costs) 1,718 (1,938).

● **GROUP**: Six months to June 30, (Figures in £000). Turnover 22,876 (18,975). Pretax profit 2,028 (1,751). Tax 521 (281). Minorities 2 (nil). Earnings per share 3.139p (9.108p).

● **CONSOLIDATED PLANTATIONS**: Group net profit rising 93.3m (127.3m) for year to June 30, on turnover of 516.2m (504.4m). Group profit includes extraordinary gain of 12.4m (97.9m). Final dividend 18 cents gross (8.4) payable on November 2 to shareholders registered on September 28, making total 26 cents (10). Earnings per share 17.2 cents (6.3).

● **WACE GROUP**: Six months to June 30. No interim dividend (nil) on ordinary or preferred shares. Figures in £000. Turnover 2,368 (2,040). Operating profit 213 (179). Extraordinary expenditure 27 (179). Interest payable 61 (81). Pre and post-tax profit 125 (loss 85). Extraordinary expenditure 48 (nil). Cost of rights issue. Earnings per share 2.8p (loss 2.2p). Shares 31 up 5.

● **RICARDO CONSULTING ENGINEERS**: Final 1983 making 2.5p (2.5p) for year to June 30. Figures in £000. Revenue 11,338 (10,888). Operating profit, 1511 (1477). Pretax profit, 1,630 (1,616) including interest received 119 (139). Extraordinary dividend 91 (nil) deferred tax provision arising as a result of the changes in tax legislation. Earnings per share 7.1p (8.1p) adjusted. Shares unchanged at 102.

● **F. COPSON**: Dividend 1.5p (same) for year to April 30. Group turnover £6,559m (£6,858m), excluding vat and inter-company sales. Pretax profit £190,280 (£189,736). Tax £43,195 (£44,203). Minority £3,251 (£4,667). Earnings per share 4p (3.52p). Shares unchanged at 30.

APPOINTMENTS

Jardine names new director

Jardine, Matheson and Co. Mr. Rodney Leach has joined the board. He is chairman of Jardine Insurance Broking Group and Matheson Trust Co and a director of various other group companies.

● **Good Relations Group**: Mr. Kenneth Andrew has been made chief executive of Good Relations City and a member of the group board.

● **Ladies Pride**: Mr. Norman Selsdon has been appointed a director. Mr. John van Wyenbergh has resigned his directorship.

● **Henlys**: Mr. Michael E. Doherty has become a director and Messrs. E. C. Brown, J. C. M. Greig, E. R. Haskewell, R. W. Hele, and P. J. Hughes, non-executive directors, have resigned.

● **Taylor Woodrow International**: Mr. Walter Hogbin has been made deputy chairman in addition to his duties as managing director.

● **Royal Bank of Scotland**: Mr. A. George Pollard, an executive director with Williams & Glyn's Bank, has been made a director. Northern Telecom: Mr.

Robert J. Richardson has joined the board.

● **Bath and Portland Group**: Mr. A. Patrick Hall has been appointed to the board as chief executive of its construction division, in which capacity he will be responsible for the building, property development and building products activities within the group.

● **Massey-Ferguson**: Mr. William A. Corbett has been made a director.

● **Salter Housewares**: Mr. John Hampton has become managing director, taking over from Mr. Ron Newlan, who becomes chairman and assumes responsibility for Allstar GmbH in Germany.

● **John Menzies**: Mr. C. B. Lancelles has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr. T. P. Callaghan becomes managing director in succession to Mr. Douglas MacDonald who has accepted an appointment in Switzerland and resigned from the board.

● **Alexander Howden Underwriting**: Mr. Nigel Robson has been made chairman. He succeeds Mr. John A. Bogardus,

chairman and CEO Alexander & Alexander Services Inc. - parent company of the Howden Group.

● **Arthur Andersen & Co.**: Management Consultants: Mr. David Andrews and Mr. Nigel Backwith have been admitted into partnership.

● **Russell Reynolds Associates**: Mr. Robert Dix, Mr. David Henderson, Mr. Michael Lehmann and Mr. Alan Wintow become directors.

● **IMI Bailey Birkett**: Mr. Stephen N. Rowley has been appointed technical director.

● **The Baldwin Group**: Mr. Philip Barber becomes financial director.

● **UKF Fertilisers**: Mr. Gerrit van Ling has taken over as managing director. He succeeds Mr. William van Asselt who becomes the commercial director of the UKF Group based in Utrecht, Holland.

● **James Finlay**: Mr. A. S. Mortimer has been appointed a non-executive director. Mr. Mortimer remains managing director of H. Lock & Company (Holdings).

CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR GOVERNMENT MINISTRIES Trinidad and Tobago - Central Tenders Board

- Proposals are invited for the provision of Consultancy Services relating to proposed Administrative Improvement Programme for the Computerization of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs, the Immigration Division, Ministry of National Security and the Customs and Excise Division, Ministry of Finance and Planning of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.
- The scope of service includes the following:
 - An Application Systems Development exercise consisting of five (5) components.
 - Training of Staff.
 - Identification of Hardware and Software etc.
- Fees must be expressed as a lump-sum figure with a detailed breakdown, where appropriate. Separate fees must be submitted for each Project.
- Briefs can be collected from the Trinidad and Tobago High Commission, 42 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8NT. Telephone: 01-245 9351.
- Clarification with respect to technical Aspects of the Project can be obtained from Director, National Computer Agency, 4 Edward Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Telephone: 62-59181.
- All proposals must be submitted not later than 12.00 o'clock (noon) on 20th September 1984. The Central Tenders Board does not bind itself to accept any proposal.
- Firms, if successful, will be required to provide the following additional documents:
 - The Certificate of Incorporation of the Company accompanied by its Articles and Memorandum of Association.
 - A Power of Attorney registered in Trinidad and Tobago authorizing its Attorney or Agent to act on behalf of the Company in matters ancillary to the formation of a binding contract.
- The successful firm will be required to enter into a formal Agreement with the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.
- Eight (8) Proposals and Fee Structures for Each Project are required to be submitted, in separately sealed envelopes, addressed to the Director of Contracts, Central Tenders Board, c/o High Commissioner of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, 42 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8NT, and marked on the outside: "Consultancy - Administrative Improvement Programme, Ministry of Finance and Planning."

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds			
Unit Name	Unit Type	Unit Value	Unit Description
1. ABC Unit	Unit A	100.00	Unit A Description
2. DEF Unit	Unit B	200.00	Unit B Description
3. GHI Unit	Unit C	300.00	Unit C Description
4. JKL Unit	Unit D	400.00	Unit D Description
5. MNO Unit	Unit E	500.00	Unit E Description
6. PQR Unit	Unit F	600.00	Unit F Description
7. STU Unit	Unit G	700.00	Unit G Description
8. VWX Unit	Unit H	800.00	Unit H Description
9. YZA Unit	Unit I	900.00	Unit I Description
10. BCD Unit	Unit J	1000.00	Unit J Description
11. EFG Unit	Unit K	1100.00	Unit K Description
12. HIJ Unit	Unit L	1200.00	Unit L Description
13. KLM Unit	Unit M	1300.00	Unit M Description
14. NOP Unit	Unit N	1400.00	Unit N Description
15. QRS Unit	Unit O	1500.00	Unit O Description
16. TUV Unit	Unit P	1600.00	Unit P Description
17. WXY Unit	Unit Q	1700.00	Unit Q Description
18. ZAB Unit	Unit R	1800.00	Unit R Description
19. CDE Unit	Unit S	1900.00	Unit S Description
20. FGH Unit	Unit T	2000.00	Unit T Description
21. IJK Unit	Unit U	2100.00	Unit U Description
22. LMN Unit	Unit V	2200.00	Unit V Description
23. OPQ Unit	Unit W	2300.00	Unit W Description
24. RST Unit	Unit X	2400.00	Unit X Description
25. UVW Unit	Unit Y	2500.00	Unit Y Description
26. XYZ Unit	Unit Z	2600.00	Unit Z Description
27. ABC Unit	Unit A	2700.00	Unit A Description
28. DEF Unit	Unit B	2800.00	Unit B Description
29. GHI Unit	Unit C	2900.00	Unit C Description
30. JKL Unit	Unit D	3000.00	Unit D Description
31. MNO Unit	Unit E	3100.00	Unit E Description
32. PQR Unit	Unit F	3200.00	Unit F Description
33. STU Unit	Unit G	3300.00	Unit G Description
34. VWX Unit	Unit H	3400.00	Unit H Description
35. YZA Unit	Unit I	3500.00	Unit I Description
36. BCD Unit	Unit J	3600.00	Unit J Description
37. EFG Unit	Unit K	3700.00	Unit K Description
38. HIJ Unit	Unit L	3800.00	Unit L Description
39. KLM Unit	Unit M	3900.00	Unit M Description
40. NOP Unit	Unit N	4000.00	Unit N Description
41. QRS Unit	Unit O	4100.00	Unit O Description
42. TUV Unit	Unit P	4200.00	Unit P Description
43. WXY Unit	Unit Q	4300.00	Unit Q Description
44. ZAB Unit	Unit R	4400.00	Unit R Description
45. CDE Unit	Unit S	4500.00	Unit S Description
46. FGH Unit	Unit T	4600.00	Unit T Description
47. IJK Unit	Unit U	4700.00	Unit U Description
48. LMN Unit	Unit V	4800.00	Unit V Description
49. OPQ Unit	Unit W	4900.00	Unit W Description
50. RST Unit	Unit X	5000.00	Unit X Description
51. UVW Unit	Unit Y	5100.00	Unit Y Description
52. XYZ Unit	Unit Z	5200.00	Unit Z Description
53. ABC Unit	Unit A	5300.00	Unit A Description
54. DEF Unit	Unit B	5400.00	Unit B Description
55. GHI Unit	Unit C	5500.00	Unit C Description
56. JKL Unit	Unit D	5600.00	Unit D Description
57. MNO Unit	Unit E	5700.00	Unit E Description
58. PQR Unit	Unit F	5800.00	Unit F Description
59. STU Unit	Unit G	5900.00	Unit G Description
60. VWX Unit	Unit H	6000.00	Unit H Description
61. YZA Unit	Unit I	6100.00	Unit I Description
62. BCD Unit	Unit J	6200.00	Unit J Description
63. EFG Unit	Unit K	6300.00	Unit K Description
64. HIJ Unit	Unit L	6400.00	Unit L Description
65. KLM Unit	Unit M	6500.00	Unit M Description
66. NOP Unit	Unit N	6600.00	Unit N Description
67. QRS Unit	Unit O	6700.00	Unit O Description
68. TUV Unit	Unit P	6800.00	Unit P Description
69. WXY Unit	Unit Q	6900.00	Unit Q Description
70. ZAB Unit	Unit R	7000.00	Unit R Description
71. CDE Unit	Unit S	7100.00	Unit S Description
72. FGH Unit	Unit T	7200.00	Unit T Description
73. IJK Unit	Unit U	7300.00	Unit U Description
74. LMN Unit	Unit V	7400.00	Unit V Description
75. OPQ Unit	Unit W	7500.00	Unit W Description
76. RST Unit	Unit X	7600.00	Unit X Description
77. UVW Unit	Unit Y	7700.00	Unit Y Description
78. XYZ Unit	Unit Z	7800.00	Unit Z Description
79. ABC Unit	Unit A	7900.00	Unit A Description
80. DEF Unit	Unit B	8000.00	Unit B Description
81. GHI Unit	Unit C	8100.00	Unit C Description
82. JKL Unit	Unit D	8200.00	Unit D Description
83. MNO Unit	Unit E	8300.00	Unit E Description
84. PQR Unit	Unit F	8400.00	Unit F Description
85. STU Unit	Unit G	8500.00	Unit G Description
86. VWX Unit	Unit H	8600.00	Unit H Description
87. YZA Unit	Unit I	8700.00	Unit I Description
88. BCD Unit	Unit J	8800.00	Unit J Description
89. EFG Unit	Unit K	8900.00	Unit K Description
90. HIJ Unit	Unit L	9000.00	Unit L Description
91. KLM Unit	Unit M	9100.00	Unit M Description
92. NOP Unit	Unit N	9200.00	Unit N Description
93. QRS Unit	Unit O	9300.00	Unit O Description
94. TUV Unit	Unit P	9400.00	Unit P Description
95. WXY Unit	Unit Q	9500.00	Unit Q Description
96. ZAB Unit	Unit R	9600.00	Unit R Description
97. CDE Unit	Unit S	9700.00	Unit S Description
98. FGH Unit	Unit T	9800.00	Unit T Description
99. IJK Unit	Unit U	9900.00	Unit U Description
100. LMN Unit	Unit V	10000.00	Unit V Description

CRICKET

FOOTBALL

Also bowled: R S Madugala 31-6-75-2; S D Anurasiri 88.5-21;
M Yurd 74-10-282-1; R L Dias 6-3-18-1; S Wettimuny 6-1-7.

335-1: M
7: LRD

The decade of the Dragon and of JPR - he helped Wales to six triple

mentally. I never lacked confidence."

The decade of the Dragon and of JPR - he helped Wales to six triple crowns in 10 years, headed his triple

antidote. He had been one of the most valuable, and one of the most popular, of the crown, in the 1970-80 season, as sole survivor from the class of '69, he led Wales to another triple crown and Bridgend to the WRU Cup in their centenary season.

It looked like a good time to go, and everybody assumed Williams had come to the same conclusion. But he was merely taking a breather. Eighteen months later he reappeared in the Welsh national side at Wales's centenary session, to win his 53rd cap, and equal Gareth Edwards's record.

Williams recalls: 'I was asked by the selectors to be available, and I was. I was in the squad to face the All Blacks, and although they were supposed to be picking the team on a Saturday night, I had a call on Sunday morning to start training. When I turned up, it was obvious I would be playing. What surprised me was the standard of fitness. It was pathetic. It is very difficult to make a consistent international team, and I had a particularly good game. What I

regard as one of my finest performances in a poor side. If it had been for myself, I think Holmes and I would have won the trophy for 50pents."

Wales lost 23-3, and worse was to follow. He played two more matches and won his 55th and final cap in a defeat against Scotland after which he was dropped for the first time in his career.

At the age of 35, Williams is estimating himself as "top surgeon" in the Welsh team at the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, in Stanmore, to take up a one-year post. He has three young daughters, and there will be no JPR Junior.

"I'd not said about that," Williams says. "I was a bit faster as a surgeon," says, "It would have been impossible for a son to follow in my footsteps. I don't think I'm arrogant. I was an arrogant rugby player, but I had to be. I had no particular gifts, but I was faster and physically the most impressive, or a great kicker. But I was very strong

mentally. I never lacked confidence."

General Appointments

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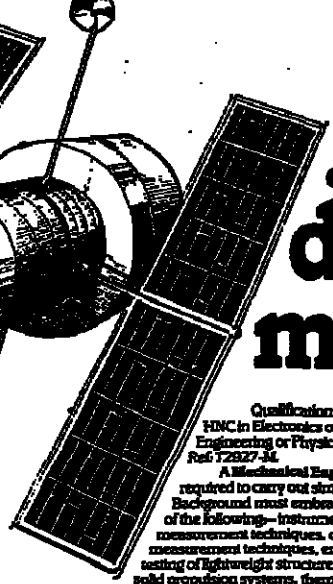
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Ref: T2527-44

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HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development
Hard bargaining for architects

When the Royal Institute of British Architects elected to relax their code of professional conduct in 1979 they set a trend which has now spread to several other professions. Until recently architects were not allowed to advertise, a prohibition which included soliciting work by sending brochures or speculative letters to potential clients.

They were also disbarred from various other types of commercial enterprise: in particular they were not permitted to form limited companies or to act as developers in their own right. In fact like many such legalistic changes the relaxation in the code only recognized a situation which had already been eroded.

"The architect must not solicit," wrote Eric Lyons, a former RIBA president, "but he can licker with intent at the nineteenth hole." It was to prevent these rather undignified practices that the members changed the mandatory code to one which simply set gentlemanly standards of good behaviour in the way business was obtained. For instance, supplanting a fellow-architect on a job is still forbidden.

A question of negotiation

The code relaxation has occurred more or less in conjunction with another change in professional practice which has to do with the way government - and indeed consumers - are challenging some of the more cartel-like aspects of the professions. This was the abolition of mandatory fee scales, a step which most architects regard as much more significant than the freedom to market their work - though it certainly gives it added relevance.

Instead of getting a fixed minimum percentage of the contract value of the building, architects now have to negotiate fees with the client. Though clients have been quick to point out that under the old system the more costs escalated - sometimes because of mistakes made by the architect - the more architects made, the abolition of mandatory fees has been traumatic for the profession. It can be compared to the impact on solicitors of the proposed abolition of the conveyancing monopoly.

"The situation is made worse because of the sharp decline in public sector work. Once the backbone of the fee income of a great many practices, it has shrunk to less than 40 per cent and architects are now exposed to some very tough bargaining by developers and others who are only too well aware that they are operating in a buyer's market."

Godfrey Golzen on what the changes in fees can mean

Most architects feel that one answer to these competitive conditions is to provide the client with a wider range of services and thus to increase fee income. By offering project management - essentially taking over the contractor's role of supervising the work of subcontractors - they can charge a much higher percentage.

Ray Moxley of Moxley, Jenner & Partners, a leading protagonist of what is called Alternative Methods of Management and the author of a forthcoming book on fee negotiations, says that clients also get a better deal that way.

"Contractors put in a low bid and then come up afterwards with a whole sheaf of claims which they blame on the architect. With the architect in charge the bid should also be the final cost."

The other answer to the dilemma of diminishing fees is for architects to act as developers. Some of them are now embarking down that road, but the bulk of the profession are sceptical. They feel that to take commercial responsibility for finding funds and tenants requires a skill for which they are not suited by temperament nor training, though in the legislatively simpler world of the nineteenth century architects like Nash acted as developers as well.

Training is a big problem for architects who are trying to adapt to these various changes in professional practice. "The implications of that is only one of the things that architects need to keep track of," says Peter Gibbs-Kennet, the RIBA's director of Education and Professional Development. "Apart from building technology itself, there's the whole business of computers. There are changes in legislation and there are new forms of building contract emerging like the new one produced by the Association of Consultant Architects which some people think is ideally suited to new management methods."

The schools don't have time to teach more than the use of the JCT contract, which is the one that is most widely accepted.

The trouble is that the full-length course of architecture in the 37 schools already lasts seven years. Rather than spin it out further, the RIBA, like other professional bodies, is trying to institute a programme of Continuing Professional Development: seminars, lectures and short

course offered in mid-career because it is only then that the relevance of much that has to be learned can be appreciated.

The Government is also encouraging this concept but they are not putting any money into it. "There's the rub," says Gibbs-Kennet. "Continuing Professional Development is expensive in terms of time and money to the practising architect, and it's not mandatory. Only 12 per cent - 15 per cent of the profession participate."

He sees some hope, however, in the fact that the new technology is itself making learning more flexible. Instead of architects coming to courses it may soon become economically possible to bring courses to architects through tapes and videos. "What I'd really like to see is an open university of Continuing Professional Development."

Controlling new entrants

At the moment the RIBA is discussing with the schools of architecture how they could play a wider role in CPD. The Institute would like to stabilise the number of new entrants coming into the profession. There are already 28,000 architects in Britain and the number is expected to grow to 32,000 by 1992.

The future role of the universities and polytechnics as the RIBA would like to see it would be to provide mid-career training to improve the skills of those who are already in the profession rather than adding to the increasing number of architects who are under or unemployed.

Curiously enough, in spite of the well-publicised criticism of architects and the fact that they are poorly paid by comparison with other professions - the median salary is £13,000 - the pressure for places at architectural schools remains strong. Last year numbers grew by 7 per cent, which Gibbs-Kennet thinks reflects a greater public awareness of the built environment and one of the RIBA's missions at present is to find some way of incorporating that in the school curriculum.

This, they feel, is a more rewarding approach than the other solution that has been suggested, of making the university course in architecture a non-vocational one.

"We would like to make more people look intelligently at the buildings architects are providing for them," says Gibbs-Kennet. "Good architecture comes about by public demand as much as anything else."

Godfrey Golzen is the author of *How Architects Get Work* (ABPG/The Architectural Press: £8.95 paperback)

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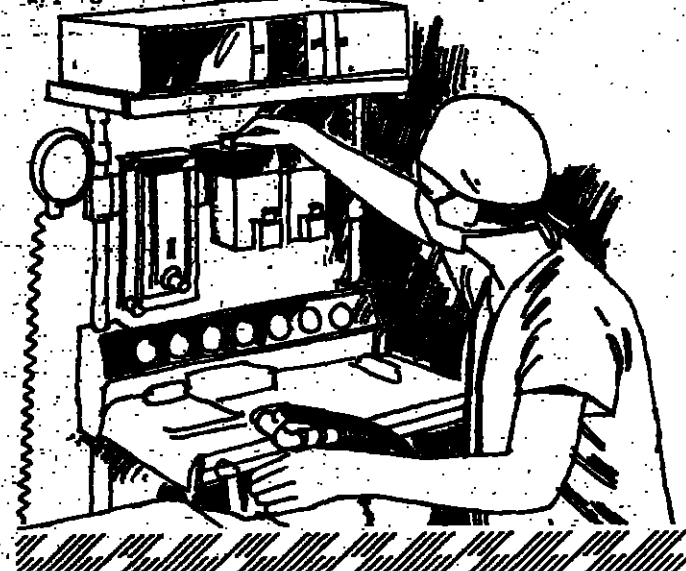
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ELIZABETH DAVID LTD require three Chartered or Certified Accountants for their Witney office. Candidates must be fully experienced in handling all aspects of company accounts, including VAT, company tax, and company law. Please send CV to: Elizabeth David Ltd, Station Lane, Witney, Oxon OX29 8BU.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS

APPOINTMENT OF

SCOTTISH BRANCH SECRETARY

The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors is the leading professional body in its field in the United Kingdom. It plays an active part in public affairs and in the advancement of the surveying profession worldwide. Its interests cover the planning, development and management of land and property, both urban and rural, construction cost economics, building technology and surveying and mapping (including mineral and hydrographic surveying).

The Scottish Council, which is the governing body of the Scottish Branch of the RICS, conducts the affairs of the Institution in Scotland. The Scottish Branch Secretary, who is a permanent member of the Institution's headquarters staff, is responsible for advising and assisting the Scottish Council. He is supported by 10 other staff, all of whom are located at the headquarters office at 7-9 Manor Place, Edinburgh.

The post of Scottish Branch Secretary will fall vacant in May 1985 and applicants are invited from persons having appropriate academic or professional qualifications (in surveying, law or other relevant discipline) and senior level administrative experience.

PREFERRED AGE 40-50 years (retirement at 50)

SALARY RANGE £12,600 - £16,000 p.a.

Further information about the post and forms of application may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, RICS, 42 Great George Street, Parliament Square, London SW1P 3AD.

Closing date 30 September 1984.

RENTALS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS
 Announcements in this section are accepted for publication on a non-exclusive basis. The editor reserves the right to edit and to refuse to publish any material. The charge for this section is £100 per line (minimum 3 lines).
 Announcements should be sent to the Editor, The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA. They should be accompanied by a cheque for the appropriate fee, payable to the Editor. The deadline for publication is 10.00 a.m. on the day of publication. The charge for this section is £100 per line (minimum 3 lines).
 Announcements should be sent to the Editor, The Times, 1, The Quadrant, London W1A 1AA. They should be accompanied by a cheque for the appropriate fee, payable to the Editor. The deadline for publication is 10.00 a.m. on the day of publication. The charge for this section is £100 per line (minimum 3 lines).

DEATHS
YOMAL-HARARY - On September 4, 1984, at the age of 72, Yomal-Harary, a resident of 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, died after a long illness. He was the husband of Mrs. Yomal-Harary. He is survived by his wife and two children. A funeral service will be held on September 10, 1984, at 10.30 a.m. at the Central Synagogue, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA. The family will receive friends at their home, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, from 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. on September 9, 1984.

IN MEMORIAM
BARRETT - Richard Barrett, who died on September 4, 1984, at the age of 72, was a resident of 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA. He was the husband of Mrs. Barrett. He is survived by his wife and two children. A funeral service will be held on September 10, 1984, at 10.30 a.m. at the Central Synagogue, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA. The family will receive friends at their home, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, from 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. on September 9, 1984.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
THORNTON - On September 4, 1984, at the age of 72, Thornton, a resident of 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, died after a long illness. He was the husband of Mrs. Thornton. He is survived by his wife and two children. A funeral service will be held on September 10, 1984, at 10.30 a.m. at the Central Synagogue, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA. The family will receive friends at their home, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, from 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. on September 9, 1984.

BIRTHS
MAGNALL - On September 4, 1984, at the age of 72, Magnall, a resident of 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, died after a long illness. He was the husband of Mrs. Magnall. He is survived by his wife and two children. A funeral service will be held on September 10, 1984, at 10.30 a.m. at the Central Synagogue, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA. The family will receive friends at their home, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, from 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. on September 9, 1984.

DEATHS
BRIDGES - On September 4, 1984, at the age of 72, Bridges, a resident of 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, died after a long illness. He was the husband of Mrs. Bridges. He is survived by his wife and two children. A funeral service will be held on September 10, 1984, at 10.30 a.m. at the Central Synagogue, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA. The family will receive friends at their home, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AA, from 7.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. on September 9, 1984.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

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WIMBORNE, 3-bedroom detached

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC

- 6.00 **Coelex AM.**
- 6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30. 9.00: sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; medical advice and culinary tips between 8.50 and 9.00.
- 9.00 **MacLeod's America!** Donny MacLeod at a country and western festival in Nashville, Tennessee (r).
- 9.20 **Trades Union Congress 1984.** Coverage of the morning's debates at Brighton from Vincent Hanna and Lord Sornio. 10.30 **Play School.** presented by Brian Jameson (r). 10.50 **Trades Union Congress 1984.** Further coverage of the morning's proceedings. 12.45 **Coelex.**
- 1.00 **News After Noon** with Morna Stuart and Sandra Marshall. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 1.27 **Regional News** (London 5.55 only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 **Postman Pat** (r).
- 1.45 **Nancy Mitford.** Profile of the novelist (r).
- 2.50 **Homecoming** (1947) starring Shirley Temple. Romantic comedy about a young woman from Minnesota who arrives in Mexico City to look for her corporate father. Directed by William Keighley. 4.00 **Divisions.** 4.08 **Regional News** (not London).
- 4.10 **Play School.** presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.25 **The Amazing Adventures of Morph.** 4.30 **Homecoming Film** and **Nie Fawcett.** Episode 23 of the 26-part serial based on the novels by Mark Twain (r).
- 4.55 **Newsworld.** 5.00 **Bellamy's Backyard.** David Bellamy continues his eye view safari through a British back garden (r).
- 5.30 **Garage 48.** Part one of a repeat showing of the 16-episode serial (Coelex titles page 170). 5.58 **Weather.**
- 6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witchell.
- 6.30 **London Plus.**
- 6.55 **Top of the Pops** introduced by John Peel and Janice Long.
- 7.25 **'Allo 'Allo!** Comedy starring Gordon Kaye as Rene, Frenchman helping RAF men escape from occupied France (r). (Coelex titles page 170). (see Choice).
- 8.00 **The Magnificent Evans.** A new comedy series starring Ronnie Barker in the title role - genius, photographer and man of letters. The character is a hectoring bully who makes life hell for his long-time and long-suffering fiancée, Rachel, played by Sharon Morgan. (Coelex titles page 170).
- 8.30 **The Hot Shoe Show** starring Wayne Sleep. A new series of song, dance and comedy shows begins with, among the guests, Elaine Lord, Julian Lloyd Webber and from the Royal Ballet Bryony Brind and Ashley Page.
- 9.00 **News with Julie Somerville.**
- 9.25 **Bird of Prey 2.** by Ron Hutchinson. Richard Griffiths again stars as the reluctant hero, Henry Jay, the mild-mannered civil servant (Coelex titles page 170). (see Choice).
- 10.15 **Heart of the Matter.** The first of a new series begins with a profile of the controversial Rabbi Kahane.
- 10.50 **Tuna.** Jimmy Perry returns to the screen with Byng, Al Bowley, George Borrie, Lily Morris and Robb Wilton.
- 11.20 **We Got It Made.** American comedy series.
- 11.45 **News headlines and weather.**

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30. 9.00: sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.35; medical advice and culinary tips between 8.50 and 9.00.
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- 9.25 **Bird of Prey 2.** by Ron Hutchinson. Richard Griffiths again stars as the reluctant hero, Henry Jay, the mild-mannered civil servant (Coelex titles page 170). (see Choice).
- 10.15 **Heart of the Matter.** The first of a new series begins with a profile of the controversial Rabbi Kahane.
- 10.50 **Tuna.** Jimmy Perry returns to the screen with Byng, Al Bowley, George Borrie, Lily Morris and Robb Wilton.
- 11.20 **We Got It Made.** American comedy series.
- 11.45 **News headlines and weather.**

TV/LONDON

- 9.25 **Thames News headlines** followed by **Sesame Street**. 10.30 **Play School.** presented by Brian Jameson (r). 10.50 **Trades Union Congress 1984.** Further coverage of the morning's proceedings. 12.45 **Coelex.**
- 1.00 **News After Noon** with Morna Stuart and Sandra Marshall. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill. 1.27 **Regional News** (London 5.55 only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 **Postman Pat** (r).
- 1.45 **Nancy Mitford.** Profile of the novelist (r).
- 2.50 **Homecoming** (1947) starring Shirley Temple. Romantic comedy about a young woman from Minnesota who arrives in Mexico City to look for her corporate father. Directed by William Keighley. 4.00 **Divisions.** 4.08 **Regional News** (not London).
- 4.10 **Play School.** presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.25 **The Amazing Adventures of Morph.** 4.30 **Homecoming Film** and **Nie Fawcett.** Episode 23 of the 26-part serial based on the novels by Mark Twain (r).
- 4.55 **Newsworld.** 5.00 **Bellamy's Backyard.** David Bellamy continues his eye view safari through a British back garden (r).
- 5.30 **Garage 48.** Part one of a repeat showing of the 16-episode serial (Coelex titles page 170). 5.58 **Weather.**
- 6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witchell.
- 6.30 **London Plus.**
- 6.55 **Top of the Pops** introduced by John Peel and Janice Long.
- 7.25 **'Allo 'Allo!** Comedy starring Gordon Kaye as Rene, Frenchman helping RAF men escape from occupied France (r). (Coelex titles page 170). (see Choice).
- 8.00 **The Magnificent Evans.** A new comedy series starring Ronnie Barker in the title role - genius, photographer and man of letters. The character is a hectoring bully who makes life hell for his long-time and long-suffering fiancée, Rachel, played by Sharon Morgan. (Coelex titles page 170).
- 8.30 **The Hot Shoe Show** starring Wayne Sleep. A new series of song, dance and comedy shows begins with, among the guests, Elaine Lord, Julian Lloyd Webber and from the Royal Ballet Bryony Brind and Ashley Page.
- 9.00 **News with Julie Somerville.**
- 9.25 **Bird of Prey 2.** by Ron Hutchinson. Richard Griffiths again stars as the reluctant hero, Henry Jay, the mild-mannered civil servant (Coelex titles page 170). (see Choice).
- 10.15 **Heart of the Matter.** The first of a new series begins with a profile of the controversial Rabbi Kahane.
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Celia Bannerman in the film Biddy (Channel 4, 9.30pm)

● **BIDDY** (Channel 4, 9.30pm). Christine Ebdon's hypnotic film about a Victorian household who survives the passing of decades in the same household with a rare kind of drudgery: servility without resentment, and carrying of the heaviest of workloads with the lightest of hearts. These days, Biddy would be dubbed a workaholic. Her obsession with orderliness almost gives her the appearance of a simpleton. She is shown to have no existence beyond ironing, sewing, embroidering, tending nursery tales to her young charges, and quelling from Sherry and Chalkie. I have called the film hypnotic. Perhaps trance-like might be more accurate. The voiced thoughts are hushed: sometimes they do not seem even to be coming from the same world that the speakers inhabit. The camera slowly glides

CHOICE

along in ellipsoidal feet. There is no artificial light. We never venture into the outside world. Indeed, there does not seem to be an outside world. Biddy is not only a film of much visual beauty and a microscopically detailed evocation of a vanished domestic life, it is faintly unnerving, too.

● **BIRD OF PREY 2** (BBC 1, 9.25pm) has a perfectly comprehensible opening titles sequence: a computer game in which a fox gobles up every farmyard animal in sight except a fleeing piglet. Taking the piglet to be the portly civil servant Henry Jay (again played by Richard Griffiths), we can safely assume that Jay is still the principal target of a multinational crime syndicate engaged in

computer fraud. So far, so clear. Thereafter, I'm afraid I lost contact with the hidden electronic complexities of *Bird of Prey 2*. It is evident that Jay is having mother-in-law trouble, and that, despite what they say about him, he is far from being just a meat-and-two-veg husband.

● **'ALLO, 'ALLO** (BBC 1, 7.25pm), the new comedy series about a wartime French café that is used by the Resistance to help smuggle British airmen back home, begins tomorrow night. Tonight's instalment is a scene-setter, first seen last October. It has a Nazi officer stuffing a cuckoo-clock down his trousers, and British airmen go to look like orlon men. And it is far funnier than I have made it sound.

Peter Daville

TODAY'S PROM

- 7.30 Dvorak's *Symphonic Poem: The Nocturnal*. With Martin's *Symphony No. 4*.
8.40 Brahms's *Piano Concerto No. 2*. Royal Philharmonic Orchestra; conductor, Walter Veltr. Soloist: Krystian Zimerman (piano). Radio 3.

Radio 3

- 6.55 **Weather.** 7.00 **News.**
7.05 **Morning Concert.** Rossini's overture to *Signor Bruschino*; Brahms's Two songs with Violin, Op. 10 (Fagade/Contra/Mezzo); Prokofiev's (arr. Barak) *Violins Fugues*; Milhaud's *La bonte sur le lot* (Kremer, violin); 8.00 **News.**
8.05 **Morning Concert** (cont): Boyce's *Symphony No. 7*; Debussy's *Sonata for flute, violin and harp*; Grieg's *Ballad for piano*; Elgar's *Violin Concerto*; 8.15 **News.**
8.20 **This Week's Composer.** (With the Concerto in C. R. 448; Beethoven, Op. 59; Concerto in D minor, Op. 9 No. 1; R. 565).
8.25 **Klemperer conducts** Baroque: *Philharmonia play the Symphonies* (cont.).
8.30 **Israel Piano Trio:** Hans Werner Henze's *Chamber Sonata* (1948); Copland's *Violin Trio Op. 67*.
8.35 **Philharmonia Orchestra** with J. S. Bach's *Concerto for Violin and Piano*.
8.40 **Shostakovich's Piano Concerto No. 2**; Beethoven's *Symphony No. 5*.
8.45 **News.**
8.50 **Clarinet and Piano:** Ireland's *Fantasy Sonata*; Faure's (arr. Howard Ferguson) *Two Dances*; Howells's *Sonata*; Michael Collins (clarinet) and Kathryn Stott (piano).
8.55 **The Queen of Spades:** Tchaikovsky's three-act opera, sung in Russian, with the London Philharmonic Orchestra (conductor: Sergiu Comissiona). The libretto, after Pushkin, is by Modest. 9.00 **News.**
9.05 **Kaleidoscope.** Includes comment on the RSC's *Hamlet* and the Danish painting exhibition at the National Gallery.
9.10 **A Book at Bedtime.** "Wide Sargasso Sea" by Jean Rhys (4).
9.15 **The World Tonight.** Including *Prize of the Parlor*.
9.20 **The Politics of Thinking:** Peter Hennessy on the latest trials of power and politicians with Lord Rothschild, biophysicist, and the first head of the Cabinet's "Think Tank".
9.25 **Proms 84:** (see panel 1).
9.30 **The English Air:** The Consort of Songbirds in concert with John Maynard's *Twelve Wonders of the World*, 1811.
9.35 **Proms 84:** (see panel 1).
9.40 **Marco's Concierto** for 1 for violin and unaccompanied chorus (Francisco Romo, violin; Bavarian

Radio Chorus); Lutoslawski's *Partita*; also Liszt's *Les jeux d'eau macabres*. This is a Bavarian Radio recording, and is the last programme in a series that has reflected the broadcasting company's annual season of new concerts.

11.15 **News.** Unit 11.18. **VHF only - Open University:** 11.20pm *Writing about Art* 11.40-12.00 *Home Design*.

Radio 2

News on the hour. Headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 (medium wave). It indicates also VHF stereo. 6.55am Martin Corry's 6.30am *Bill Rannells*. 7.30am *Terry Wogan*. 11.00am *Paul Harvey*. 12.00am *John Peel*. 1.00pm *John Peel*. 2.00pm *John Peel*. 3.00pm *John Peel*. 4.00pm *John Peel*. 5.00pm *John Peel*. 6.00pm *John Peel*. 7.00pm *John Peel*. 8.00pm *John Peel*. 9.00pm *John Peel*. 10.00pm *John Peel*. 11.00pm *John Peel*. 12.00am *John Peel*. 1.00am *John Peel*. 2.00am *John Peel*. 3.00am *John Peel*. 4.00am *John Peel*. 5.00am *John Peel*. 6.00am *John Peel*. 7.00am *John Peel*. 8.00am *John Peel*. 9.00am *John Peel*. 10.00am *John Peel*. 11.00am *John Peel*. 12.00am *John Peel*. 1.00am *John Peel*. 2.00am *John Peel*. 3.00am *John Peel*. 4.00am *John Peel*. 5.00am *John Peel*. 6.00am *John Peel*. 7.00am *John Peel*. 8.00am *John Peel*. 9.00am *John Peel*. 10.00am *John Peel*. 11.00am *John Peel*. 12.00am *John Peel*. 1.00am *John Peel*. 2.00am *John Peel*. 3.00am *John Peel*. 4.00am *John Peel*. 5.00am *John Peel*. 6.00am *John Peel*. 7.00am 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